

A N
ACCOUNT
O F
Reason and Faith :
In RELATION to the
MYSTERIES
O F
CHRISTIANITY.

By JOHN NORRIS, M. A. Rector of
Bemerton near Sarum.

*Holding Faith, and a good Conscience; which some
having put away, Concerning Faith have made
Ship-wreck. 1 Tim. i. 19.*

THE TWELFTH EDITION.



L O N D O N:
Printed for Edmund Parker at the Bible and Crown
in Lombard-Street. 1724.

h

*To the Right Honourable
Henry Lord of Colerane.*

My Lord,

YOur Lordships Learning
and Knowledge in Mat-
ters of Religion, and Sincerity
in the Belief and Profession of
its Sacred Articles are both so
well known, that I cannot be
supposed to Present this Book
to your Lordship with a De-
sign to instruct you in the For-
mer, or to Settle and Confirm
you in the Latter. There are
indeed but too many in the
World to whom it may be
necessary upon those Accounts,
but all that I intend in refe-
rence,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

rence to your Lordship by it is only to express my Reverence and Respect for your great Worth and Goodness, and my grateful Acknowledgments for that particular Share and Interest I have had in your Favours.

Which give me further Occasion to hope that you will be as kind to the Book as you have been to the Author, and that as you were pleas'd to incourage the Undertaking, so you will now favour the Performance, which with all deference and Submission is humbly presented to your Lordship by

My Lord,

Your Lordships most Obliged
and very humble Servant,

J. Norris.

T H E

THE
PREFACE.

Controversies of Religion, and particularly this, have been managed of late with that Intemperance of Passion and Indecency of Language, after such a Rude Bear-Garden way, so much more like Duelling or Prizing than Disputing, that the more good Natured and better Bred part of the World are grown almost Sick of them and Prejudic'd against them, not being able to see Men Cut and Slash and draw Blood from one another after such an inhuman manner only to vent their own Spleen, and make diversion for the Savage and brutalized Rabble, without some troublesome resentments

The Preface.

of Pity and Displacency. And truly 'tis hard for a Man to read some certain things of this Character without being disturb'd, and growing out of humour upon't, and being even out of Conceit with Mankind, such an Idea do they raise of the Malignity of Human Nature, and so do they ruffle and Chagrine the Mind of the Reader: From which impressions he will hardly recover himself till he meets with some Book or other of a Contrary Spirit (whereof the Bishop of London-Derry's Excellent Discourse of the Inventions of Men in the Worship of God is a very eminent Instance) which may serve to recompose the One, and give him a better Opinion of the Other.

I have endeavour'd in the Management of the present Argument to use such Christian Temper and Moderation

The Preface.

ration as becomes the Search of Truth, and may argue a Mind Concern'd only for the finding it. For of all the ill-sorted things in Nature I think it the most improper and disagreeable, to reason in a Passion, especially when 'tis in defence of that Religion which neither needs it nor allows it. And therefore laying aside all Anger and Disaffection (which even for the advantage of well reasoning ought to be laid aside) I have set my Self to observe the Laws of Decency as well as those of good Discourse, to Consider things as they really are in their own Natures, to represent them as I find them with all Calmness and Sedateness, to regard nothing but the pure Merits of the Cause, and to treat that Party of Men I write against with that Candour and Respect as may the better dispose them to lend Attention to my

The Preface.

my Arguments, Considering it as one of the Principal Rules of the Art of Persuasion to gain upon the Affections of Men in order to the Conviction of their Judgments. And I do not know that I am guilty of any incivility towards the Men I deal with, unless it be that of Contradicting them. Wherein as they are even with me, so I hope they will not be less so in the other part, but will treat me with the like return of Civility and good Temper, in Case they shall think fit to make any.

The Occasion of this undertaking was a Certain late Book call'd Christianity Not Mysterious, one of the most Bold, daring and irreverent pieces of Defiance to the Mysteries of the Christian Religion that even this Licentious Age has produced, and which has been sup-
posed

The Preface.

posed to have done great Battery and Execution upon them, and to be indeed a very shrewd and notable Performance even by people of competent Sense and Learning, not excluding the Author himself who to shew his good Opinion both of his Cause and of his Management of it, has since publish'd a Second Edition of his Book, with enlargements, and with his Name. To which I thought once to have return'd a direct and Formal Answer by way of Solution of his Objections, till upon further Consideration I judg'd it better to give an Absolute Account of the Positive Side of the Question; and after having laid such grounds in it as might be made use of for the Confutation of his Book, to make a short Application of them in a few Strictures upon it at the End of Mine. But after I had laid those
Grounds

The Preface.

Grounds in the Absolute part, I found the Application of them was so easie to the Author's Objections, that they might as well be made by my Reader, who might with such readinesse out of the Principles here establish'd form an Answer to all that deserves one in that Book, that I thought there was no need of enlarging the Bulk of mine upon that account. Which accordingly tho' I do not call by the Name of an Answer to Christianity Not Mysterious, I cannot but reckon to have all the Substance (though not the Formality) of a Reply to that Treatise, it being much the same thing in effect either to unlock a door for a Man, or to put into his hands a Key that will.

I write neither for Favour nor for Preferment, but only to serve the Cause of Christianity (for so I call that

The Preface.

that of its Myſteries) and the intereſt of that Church which is ſo great a Friend to it and Maintainer of it according to its pureſt and moſt Primitive State of Apoſtolical and Evangelic Perfection. Of whoſe Communion 'tis my Happineſs to be a Member, my Glory to be a Prieſt, and that I had better Abilities to do her Service, my higheſt Ambition. However ſuch as they are I humbly devote and imploy them to that purpoſe, as I do this and all other my Labours. I hope what I have written may do ſome Service to the Cauſe whoſe Defence it Undertakes, and if it does, I ſhall not much regard the reſentments of any Deſigning or not ſo well affected Perſons, Great or Little; whoſe diſpleaſure it may provoke, tho' I have taken all due Care not to give any body any reaſonable Offence:

And

The Preface.

And so I Commit the following
Papers to the attentive Perusal
of the Candid and Considerate
Reader, and to the Blessing of
God.

THE

The Introduction.

1. **A**Mong the various Conjectures Men of a Prophetic Spirit have fall'n into Concerning the last events, we have had * this Opinion not long since advanc'd for one, that as God formerly by rejecting the *Jews* made way for the *Gentiles*, so in the latter days he will in like manner by rejecting the *Gentiles* make way for the *Jews* to enter into the Christian Church. That the state of Christianity being become intirely Corrupt, and all over *Anti-christianiz'd*, the First of those Viols of the Divine Wrath that are to exterminate the Wicked, and usher in the Terroures of the Great Day, shall fall upon the Christian World, that *Christendom* shall be utterly dissolv'd, broken in pieces, and destroy'd, and that the *Jews* shall be replaced and re establish'd upon its Ruins. And, to render it Worthy of so Sore a Calamity, that the generality of its Professors shall not only greatly depart from the Primitive Power of the Evangelic Spirit, by Apostatizing from

B the

*See Mrs. Bourignon's Works at large, particularly Vol. 7. Part 2d. pag. 193. As also Mr. Poi-ret's Economic Divine Vol. 5. p. 338.

An Account of

the Purity and Perfection of both Christian Faith and Life (which we have already seen come to pass) but shall even lay down their Holy Profession, renounce their very Faith and Religion, and turn Infidels. Upon the latter part of which Opinion those Words of our Saviour seem to cast

Luk. 18.
8.

a very suspicious Aspect, *When the Son of Man cometh, shall he find Faith upon the Earth?* As upon the Former

Rom. 11.
19, 20,
21, 22.

do also those words of St. Paul, *Thou wilt say then, The Branches were broken off, that I might be grafted in. VVell; because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by Faith. Be not high-minded, but fear. For if God spared not the Natural Branches, take heed lest he also spare not thee. Behold therefore the Goodness and Severity of God: On them which fell, Severity; but towards thee, Goodness, if thou continue in his Goodness. Otherwise thou also shalt be cut off: that is, as a dead, wither'd and unfruitful Branch, as were the Jews for the same Reason before, and as our Saviour tells us every unfruitful Branch shall be.*

Joh. 15.2.

2. And truly if one were to judge of these Mens Opinion by the present face and state of things, one would

would be inclined to think it true, and that they had the right *Key* of Prophecy in their hands. For sure by all Signs and Appearances, the Course of the World seems to drive this way ; and if there be such a Fatal Revolution to come, no doubt but that we are with large steps hastening to it. For how are the Vitals of Religion continually struck at, the Foundations of it unsettled and undermined, its venerable Articles disputed and ridiculed, and by what a slender thread does Christianity hang ! The great Complaint for a long while has been of the Decay of Christian Piety, and the Universal Corruption of Manners. But now our Religion is corrupted as well as our Manners, and we every day make shipwreck of our *Faith* as well as of a good *Conscience*. So that we have now fill'd our measure, and are every way ripe for Destruction. Some deny all Reveal'd Religion, and consequently the Christian ; others allowing the Divinity of the Religion deny that of its Author, together with the Doctrines of the Trinity, Incarnation and Satisfaction ; others again owning his Divi-

B 2 nity

An Account of

nity deny the necessity of Believing it ; others again granting that, and the other Points, deny the necessity of his Satisfaction, which is not only resolv'd into mere *Prudential* Reasons (as formerly) instead of being grounded upon the *Essential Order* and *Justice* of God, but is brought down so low of late as to be made an Accommodation and Condescension to, and a gracious Compliance with the common Weaknesses and Prejudices of Mankind. Thus is the Christian Religion so mangled and dismember'd by some, and so odly and insidiously represented by others, that between them both the general Faith of the thing is indanger'd, and a ready way prepared to *Scepticism* and *Infidelity*.

3. Not that I think it ought to be any just matter of Scandal to any considering Christians, or Prejudice to their Holy Religion to see so many Corruptions of it, and Apostacies and Revoltings from it, since this is no more than what the Holy Spirit of God has often forewarn'd us shall come to pass in the latter days ; wherein we are expressly told, that perillous times shall come, and
that

Reason and Faith.

5

that Men shall resist the Truth, be ^{2 Tim. 3.} proud and high-minded, of corrupt minds, and reprobate concerning the Faith. And moreover that they ^{2 Pet. 2.} shall privily bring in damnable Heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them. This therefore I say ought in reason to be no matter of scandal to any Christians. And so neither ought the poor, humble, suffering condition of Jesus Christ to have been any to the *Jews*, since this also was plainly foretold of the Messias, and made a notable part of his Character. And yet we find that the Cross of Christ was a stumbling-block to the *Jews*, and so no doubt are the present sufferings, I may say *Crucifixion*, of his Religion to many Christians; the generality of which measure the certainty of their Faith by the firmness and constancy of its Professors, and are apt more to stagger and take offence at the untoward appearance of any Event, than to be confirm'd in their belief from its agreement with Antient Prophecies.

4. In the mean time what do those *without* think of us! Particularly the *Heathens*, among whom no doubt

there are some that neither want Intelligence nor Curiosity to acquaint themselves with the present state of *Christendom*. What a confirmation must it be to these Men in their Infidelity, to see Christians grow weary of their own Religion, and willing to part with those great and weighty Articles of it for which the holy Martyrs shed their Blood, and which could not be extorted from them by all the might and power of *their* cruel Emperours. Can it be expected that these Men should embrace a Religion which they see thus continually deserted by its own Disciples! Or rather instead of converting themselves to Christianity will they not look every day when the Christians shall come over to *them*! For truly this seems to be the state of the Christian World at this time. We are posting as fast as we can into Heathenism, and stand even upon the brink of Infidelity. The great Articles of our Religion are giving up every day, and when Men have parted with these, we are very much beholden to them if they retain any of the rest, there being nothing in Christianity considerable enough, when

when the great Mysteries of the Trinity, Incarnation, &c. are taken away, to make it appear an Institution worthy of God, or to challenge the Assent of any thinking and considering Man. But why do I talk of running into Heathenism? I am afraid we are tending further. For as from a *Socinian* 'tis easie to commence a *Deist*; so he that is once a *Deist* is in a hopeful way to be an *Atheist* whenever he please.

5. I do not speak these things out of a Spirit of Peevishness and Dissatisfaction, as some who being full of a Querulous Splenetick Humour, and knowing not how better to dispose of it to their ease, give it vent upon the *Times*, of which they are always complaining right or wrong. No, the deplorable and dangerous state of Christianity, and the too visible growth of *Socinianism* and *Deism* among us extort these Reflections from me, and have given me many a troublesome and uneasie Thought in my private Retirements. For my Satisfaction under which, my best *Salvo* has been to consider that God governs the World, and that Jesus Christ, who is the Head of his

B 4 Church,

An Account of

Church, will preserve it from all the Powers of Earth, and even from the Gates of Hell. And that tho' now he seems to be asleep in this Sacred Vessel while the Tempest rages, and the Waves beat against it, and almost cover it, yet 'tis to be hoped he will awake, and rebuke the Winds and the Sea, and make all calm and quiet again. However in the mean time 'tis fit the Mariners should work, and neglect the use of no means that are necessary to the safety of their Ship; some by Writing, others by private Discourse, and all by Prayers and a good Life.

6. But now whereas all Rational Method of Cure is founded upon the knowledge of the Cause of the Distemper, he that would contribute any thing to the stopping this Contagion of *Religious Scepticism*, that now reigns among us, ought in the first place to consider the Reason of it, what it is that makes Men so disposed to waver in their Religion, and so ready to part with the great Articles and Mysteries of it. Now to this purpose I call to mind a very considerable Observation of *Descartes* concerning Atheism, which I take to

Reason and Faith.

9

to be equally applicable to Infidelity, particularly to this of the Mysteries of the Christian Faith : The Observation is this, " That those things " which are commonly alledged by " Atheists to impugn the Existence " of God, do all turn upon this, that " either we attribute some Humane " Affection to God, or else arrogate so " great force and penetration to our " own minds as to go about to comprehend and determine what God " can, and ought to do. So that if " we would but carry about us this " Thought, that our Minds are to be " consider'd as Finite, but God as In- " comprehensible and Infinite, there " would be no further difficulty in " any of their Objections. Thus that very Acute and Judicious Person concerning the Grounds of Atheism. And in like manner I think it may be said of Infidelity as to the Mysteries of Christianity, That the great Reason why so many that call themselves Christians do so obstinately cavil at them and dispute them, is, that either they think too meanly of God, or too highly of themselves ; that either they ascribe something Humane to *his* Nature, or something

*In the
Preface
to his
Meta-
physical
Meditat.*

thing Divine to their *own*; that either they set too narrow limits to the Divine Power and Greatness, or carry out too far those of their own understandings; in one word, that either they *Humanize* God, or *Deify* themselves and their own Rational Abilities.

7. And they confess in effect as much themselves. For the Reason that these Men commonly give out and pretend for their not allowing the Mysteries of the Christian Religion any room in their Creed, is, that they are above the reach of their Understandings. They cannot comprehend them, or conceive how they can be, and therefore will not believe them; having fix'd it as a Law in the general to believe nothing but what they can comprehend. But now where does the Ground of this Consequence rest at last, or upon what Principle does it ultimately depend? How comes the Incomprehensibility of a Point of Faith to be a presumption against it; why is its being above their Reason an Argument that it is not true? Why I say, but only because in the first place they attribute so much to their Reason

Reason and Faith.

11

Reason (at least by a Confuse Sentiment) as to presume it to be the Measure and Standard of all Truth, and that nothing that is True can really be above it. Here I say the stress of the matter will rest at last. For should the Argument of these Men be reduced to a Syllogistical Form, it must necessarily proceed thus,

Whatever is above our Reason is not to be believ'd as true ;

But the Reputed Mysteries of Christianity are above our Reason :

Therefore the Reputed Mysteries of Christianity are not to be believ'd as true.

Now the only contestable Proposition in this Syllogism is the Major, which can be prov'd by no other Principle than this, That our Reason is the Measure of all Truth, and whose Proof must be in this Form,

Whatever is above the Measure of all

Truth is not to be believ'd as true ;

But our Reason is the Measure of all Truth ;

Therefore whatever is above our Reason is not to be believ'd as true.

By

By this Analysis of their Argument into its Principle, it is plain, that this their Reason of disbelieving the Myſteries of the Chriſtian Religion, *viz. Because they are above their Reason*, does at laſt reſolve into this, *That their Reason is the Measure of all Truth*, and that they can comprehend all things. For otherwiſe how ſhould their not being able to comprehend a thing, be an Argument that it is not true? This I preſume is a Principle our Adverſaries would be loth to own, and indeed with good Reason, it being the moſt extravagantly abſurd and ſelf-arrogating one that can poſſibly enter the Thought, or proceed from the Mouth of a Man. And accordingly I do not know any *Socinian* that had the immodesty in terms openly to aſſert it. But this is what they muſt come to if they will ſpeak out, and what in the mean time they do virtually and implicitly ſay. So then their procedure in ſhort ſeems to be this, They firſt ſet their Reason above all things, and then will believe nothing that is above their Reason. And if this be not in an unreaſonable meaſure to exalt

exalt that Faculty, to carry it beyond its due bounds, nay to set it no bounds at all, but strictly to make it Infinite, and so to ascribe to it no less than a Divine Perfection, I must profess my despair ever to know what is.

8. To be the adequate Measure of all Truth, so as to have no one Truth above the comprehension of it, is as much as can be said of the Reason and Understanding of God himself. His Infinite Understanding is indeed truly and necessarily so, and whatever is above his Reason is for that very reason most certainly not true. Because he essentially comprehending all that truly is, it must necessarily follow that whatever he does not comprehend must be *nothing*. But to say the same of the Reason of a Man, or of the Intelligence of the most illuminated Angel, would be to confound all distinction between Finite and Infinite, God and Creature, and to advance the most absurd, and withal the most impious and blasphemous Proposition imaginable. And yet this is the general Principle upon which the
Body

Body of *Socinianism* turns, and by which it would be most directly and most compendiously confuted.

9. I shall therefore take hold of it by this handle : And since that which is a Principle one way, as we argue forwards from the Cause to the Effect, may be considered as a Consequence another way, as we argue backwards from the Effect to the Cause ; and since there are these two general ways of Reasoning, I shall therefore proceed both these wayes in the management of the present Argument, which accordingly shall turn chiefly upon this double Hinge. First, I shall overturn their Principle (I call it theirs, because 'tis what they must at last necessarily come to) by shewing that Humane Reason is not the measure of Truth, or that there may be some things True which are above the comprehension of Humane Reason, and that therefore a things being above Reason is no concluding Argument of its not being True. Secondly, I shall argue *ab Absurdo*, by shewing that if a things being above Reason were an Argument of its not being True, then

then it will follow that Humane Reason is the Measure of all Truth, which if I bring them to, I shall think them reduced to a sufficient Absurdity. These I intend as the two great Pillars of this Work, which like the sides of an Arch will strengthen and bear up one another, that which is liable to exception in the former part being made out in the latter, and that which is liable to exception in the latter being made out in the former. For if it be questioned in the First Part whether this be indeed their Principle, *That Humane Reason is the Measure of all Truth*, that will appear in the Second, wherein it will be shewn to follow from their supposition. And if it be question'd in the Second Part, whether this their Principle be absurd, and so whether they are reduced to an Absurdity, that will appear in the First, wherein this Principle is shewn to be False.

10. And when by this Method I have shewn in general both *a Priori* and *a Posteriori*, that a things being above Humane Reason is of it self no sufficient Argument of its not being

ing true, I shall then make application of all to the Myſteries of the Chriſtian Religion, which I ſhall ſhew may be true notwithstanding their being above Humane Reaſon, and ſo that their being above it is no juſt ground to conclude them Falſe, and that therefore they ought to be *believed* notwithstanding their being above our Reaſon, which in this caſe ought to be no prejudice to our Faith, ſuppoſing them otherwiſe ſufficiently revealed. Which whether they are or no I ſhall not diſcuſs, my deſign at preſent not being to enter into the detail of the Controverſie, to *prove* the particular Myſteries of the Chriſtian Faith, ſuch as the Trinity, Incarnation, or the like, but only to lay a general ground and foundation for the belief of thoſe Articles, and to deſtroy that upon which the Body of *Socinianism* ſtands. The Great and General Principle of which I take to be, That nothing is to be believ'd as reveal'd by God, that is above the comprehension of Humane Reaſon; or, That a Man is to believe nothing but what he can comprehend. Which Principle I hope,

hope by the help of God, with the utmost Evidence and Demonstration to overthrow. And because in order to this I must first give a direct and profess'd Account of *Reason* and *Faith*, besides what will be said Incidentally and Occasionally of them in the Course of the Treatise, whose main design is so to adjust and accommodate the Natures and Properties of these two things together, as to shew the Reasonableness of believing the Mysteries of the Christian Religion; thereupon it is that I intitle the whole, *An Account of Reason and Faith, in relation to the Mysteries of Christianity*. This is the Gross of what I design, the Particulars of which will be more distinctly laid down and accounted for in the following Chapters.

C H A P. I.

Of Reason.

1. **A**Mbiguity of Words being one great occasion of Confusion of Thoughts ; whoever will Discourse clearly and distinctly of any Subject, must in the first place fix and settle the signification of his Terms, in case they are Ambiguous ; that is, if one and the same Term be applied to different Ideas. In this case, Definition of the Name is to go before the Definition of the Thing ; between which two I conceive the difference to be this, That in a *Nominal* Definition the word is only determin'd to such a certain Idea, whereas in a *Real* one, the Idea it self is opened and explained by some other Ideas that are supposed to be contain'd and involv'd in it. Upon which account it is that *Nominal* Definitions are Arbitrary, and therefore incontestable, and therefore may be

be used as Principles in Discourse, as they are in *Geometry*; whereas *Real* Definitions are not Arbitrary, but must be conform'd to the Nature of things, and so are not to be taken for Principles, whose Truth is to be *supposed*, but for disputable Propositions, whose Truth is to be *proved*.

2. *Reason* therefore being an ambiguous word, and of various acceptation, before I proceed to give an account of the Nature of the thing it will be necessary that I define the Name; which will also be the better defined, if it be first distinguished. Now all Distinction being a sort of *Division*, in which, according to the Rules of *Logick*, the Distribution ought to be into the most general, and most immediate Members, I shall accordingly distinguish of the several meanings of this word, *Reason*, by the same measure as I would divide any whole into its parts.

3. I consider therefore that the most general distribution of *Reason* is into that of the Object and that of the Subject; or, to word it more Intelligibly, though perhaps not altogether so Scholastically, into that

of the Thing, and that of the Understanding. Reason *objective*, or of the Thing, is again very various : Sometimes it is taken for *Truth*, and that both for Truth of the Thing, namely the Essential relations that are between Ideas, and for Truth of the Proposition which is its conformity to those Ideal Relations. Thus it is taken the first way for the Ideal Relations themselves, when we inquire whether the *Reasons* of Good and Evil are *ab Eterno*, meaning by *Reasons* the Essential Relations or Differences. Thus again it is taken the second way, for the agreement or conformity of a Proposition with those Essential Relations ; as when we say, *This is Sense and Reason* ; meaning that the Proposition is true, and conformable to the Nature of things. Sometimes again it is taken for the Medium, Argument, or Principle whereby a Truth is proved ; as when we say, *Do you prove this by Reason or by Authority* ? Sometimes again for the Rules and Measures of Reasoning ; as suppose I should say, *That Reason is the fittest Study for a Rational Creature*, I should be supposed

posed to mean those Rules and Measures whereby we ought to reason, and so to intend a commendation of *Logick*. Sometimes again it is taken for Moderation ; as when we say, *There is Reason in all things*. Sometimes for Right, Equity or Justice ; the observation of which is commonly call'd, *Doing a Man Reason*. It is also taken for the End or Motive of an Action ; as when we say, *For what Reason do you this or that* ; in which sense it is used by the Poet ;

— *stat pro Ratione voluntas.*

4. Come we now to the Consideration of Reason, as 'tis taken *subjectively*, the other general part of its distinction, in which also there is some variety of Acceptation. For it is sometimes taken for the Act, sometimes for the Habit, and sometimes for the Natural Power or Faculty of Reasoning. For the Act ; as when we say of a Man asleep, that *he is deprived of his Reason*. For the Habit ; as when we say of a Man, that *he has lost his Reason*, when his Intellectuals are mightily

disorder'd and impair'd by a Disease. For the Natural Power or Faculty of Reasoning ; as when we say, *That Man is a Creature indued with Reason.* Which being a Proposition of Universal Truth, and that proceeds of Man as Man, must necessarily be verified of every Man, and consequently must not be meant of the Act or Habit of Reason, (for these are not at all times in every Man) but of the Natural Power or Faculty of it, which is not lyable to be suspended as the Act, nor lost as the Habit, but is Essential to the Nature of Man, that which constitutes him what he is, and distinguishes him from other Creatures, and consequently is inseparable from him, whether asleep or awake, whether sick or well.

5. Reason thus consider'd as it stands for a Power or Faculty in Human Nature, may be taken again either largely or strictly. Largely, for the Power of Thinking or Perception in general, whereby a Man is capable of knowing or understanding any Truth, let it be by what means, or in what order or method soever.

soever. Strictly, for the same Power proceeding after a certain special manner, and according to a peculiar order and method, namely, from the knowledge of one thing to that of another, or to the knowledge of what is, as yet, obscure and unknown, by the knowledge of what is more clear and better known; concerning which a fuller account by and by.

6. After having thus distinguished, with what exactness of order I could, the several Acceptations of the word *Reason*, I shall in the next place define in which of these Senses I now use it. By Reason then in this place, I intend not Reason of the Object, but that of the Subject; and that not as to the Act or Habit, but as to the Natural Power or Faculty of Reasoning. And that again not as it is taken strictly, as it uses a certain particular process in its operation, but as it is taken more at large for the power of perceiving or knowing in general: According to which Sense *Reason* is here the same with *Understanding*. And so it is often used; as when we say, *The Reason of a Man teaches him this or that*;

meaning his Understanding at large, or the general Power whereby he understands. For if *Science*, which strictly taken is that particular kind of Knowledge which is acquired by Demonstration, be yet often used more largely for Knowledge in general, why may not *Reason*, the great Principle and Faculty of *Science*, which strictly taken signifies a Power of Knowing by such a certain way and in such a certain manner of proceeding, be taken as well in a greater latitude, for the Power of Knowing or Understanding in general?

7. And the Nature of the Subject and Question now under Consideration requires that it should be thus used here. For when 'tis inquired whether there be any thing in Religion above Reason, the meaning certainly can be no other than whether there be any thing which surpasses the Power and Capacity of a Mans Understanding to comprehend or account for? And he that says there is nothing in Religion above Reason, is supposed to mean, that there is nothing in it beyond the comprehension of a Mans Natural Understanding.

ing, nothing but what he can profound and fathom. And so also he that says, that there are Mysteries in Christianity, or things above our Reason, must be presumed to mean, that there are Reveal'd Truths that so far exceed the measure of our Intellectual Faculties, and are of a size so disproportionate to our Minds, that with all the force and penetration of Spirit, and the utmost application of Thought, we cannot possibly comprehend them, be our method of proceeding what it will. I do not intend by this to state the Question (which shall be done more fully in its due place) but only to give an account of one of its Terms, and to shew that by Reason I both do and should here mean, A Mans Natural Power of Knowing or Understanding in general. In which use of the word, 'tis no small Authority to me that the Excellent and most Accurate Author of *L' Art de Penser*, defines *Logick* to be an Art of well conducting ones Reason in the knowledge of things: Where by *Reason* 'tis plain he must mean the same as *Understanding*.

8. What

8. What this Power or Principle of Understanding is in its self, or in its own Nature and Essence, I do not pretend to know, as not having any clear Idea of my own Soul, and indeed as not knowing my self at all by *Idea*, but only by a confuse Sentiment of internal Consciousness. And therefore I shall not go about to examine what it is. For the same reason also I shall not set my self to consider whether the Understanding be any Power or Faculty really distinct from the Soul, or only the Soul it self acting after a certain manner, this being almost as obscure as the other; and I care not to employ either my own Thoughts, or my Readers, upon things whereof I have not any clear Conception. All that I shall therefore further treat of concerning the Understanding (for so I now call our Reason) shall be with respect to its *Operations*, by which the Nature of it is best known, and whereof we are not only Conscious by way of *Sentiment*, but have also, or at least by self-reflexion may have, some Notion and Conception by way of *Idea*.

9. Now

9. Now these are ordinarily supposed to be three, *Apprehension*, *Judgment* and *Discourse*: By *Apprehension*, meaning the simple view or perception of a thing; by *Judgment*, the joining or separating of Ideas by Affirmation or Negation; by *Discourse*, the collecting of one thing from another. And upon this threefold ground our Systems of *Logick* have for a great while proceeded with great Agreement. But as Authentick as Time and Consent have made this Division, I cannot think it right, when I compare it with what by self-reflexion I find to pass within my own Mind. For supposing it were true as to the matter of it; that is, I mean, that Judgment and Discourse did really belong to the Understanding (which yet the Philosophers of the *Cartesian* way will by no means allow) yet the Form of it must needs be very unartificial and inaccurate. For Truth being the general Object of the Understanding, and there being nothing in Truth but Ideas and the Relation that is between them, 'tis impossible there should be any more operations of the Under-

Understanding than *Perception* and *Judgment*; Perception as to the Ideas themselves, and Judgment as to their Relation. Which Judgment 'tis true may be either Immediate or Mediate; Immediate when the Relations of Ideas are judg'd of by the very Ideas themselves, or Mediate when they are judg'd of by the help and means of some other Idea, but then all this is but Judgment still, though in two different ways, the difference between them being the same as between judging of a thing under the Formality of a Proposition, and judging of the same thing under the Formality of a Conclusion. These indeed are different ways of judging, but still they are both but Judgments, and one as much as the other. So that in reality that which these Men call *Discourse* is but a *species* of *Judgment*; and if for that reason they will consider it as distinct from Judgment and make it a third Operation, they might as well have put in the other *species* too (Judgment immediate) and so made a fourth. But then this is against the great Fundamental Law of Division which requires

quires that one of the Members ought not to be so included in the other, as that the other may be affirm'd of it. Which is plainly the Case here, this being such a kind of Division, as if one should divide a Living Creature into a Plant, an Animal and a Man, and that because Discourse is as much a Species of Judgment as Man is of Animal. And herein (though the matter be so clear that I need it not) yet I happen to have the Authority of a considerable Philosopher on my side, Monsieur Derodon, who in these few words expresses his Sense full and home to this purpose ; *The third* Philoso. contract; p. 242. *Operation of the Mind, says he, is commonly call'd Discourse, but is properly the Judgment of the Consequent, as inferr'd from the Judgment of the Antecedent.*

10. By this it is evident, that supposing the matter of this Division never so true, that is, that Judgment and Discourse do appertain to the Understanding, yet the Form of it is wrong ; Discourse, which is here made a third member of the Division, being contain'd under Judgment,

ment, which is the second, as the Species of it. But neither is the *matter* of it true. For Judgment and Discourse, or to speak more accurately, *Judgment*, whether immediate or mediate, does indeed not belong to the Understanding, but (as will by and by appear) to the Will. There is but one general Operation that belongs to the Understanding, and that is *Perception*. For as I said before, Truth being the general Object of the Understanding, and there being nothing in Truth but Ideas and their Relations, all that the Understanding can here have to do will be only to *perceive* these Ideas, and the several Relations that are between them. For when this is done, then is a thing sufficiently understood, to understand a thing being no more than to perceive its Ideas, and how they stand related to one another. Here is the whole compass and full extent of the Understanding, and all that we can possibly conceive by it ; and he that perceives Ideas and their Relations understands as much of them as is to be understood. Whereby it is evident,

evident, that Perception is the only operation of the Understanding, and that it can have no other. 'Tis true indeed there is variety in this Perception, it being either Simple or Complex; Simple of the Ideas themselves, and Complex of their Relations; which latter again is either Immediate or Mediate, (as was said before of *Judgment*) but still 'tis all but *Perception*, though differently modified; which therefore I conclude to be the only Operation that properly belongs to the Understanding.

II. But now if all that of right belongs to the Understanding be Perception, then 'tis most certain that Judgment cannot belong to the Understanding, and that because Judgment is not Perception. For we are said to judge as we perceive, and some are so much in haste that they will judge *before* they perceive, which plainly shews them to be two different things. And that they are so this one Argument well considered is a Demonstration, that Judgment is a Fallible thing, that may be true or false as it happens; whereas Perception

ception is always true, it being a Contradiction that it should be otherwise: For what a Man does not truly perceive he does not perceive at all. I conclude therefore that Judgment is not Perception; and since Perception is (as has been shewn) the only operation of the Understanding, I conclude again that Judgment does not belong to the Understanding. It must therefore belong to the Will, which is the proper seat both of Judgment and of Error too. And it is nothing else but the Will's consenting to and acquiescing in the Representations that are made by the Understanding. Which agrees well with those weighty and very fruitful Maxims, "That
 " the Will is the Subject and Principle of all Error as well as Sin
 " (which indeed ought to be voluntary to make it culpable). That
 " 'tis in our Power to avoid Error
 " by suspending our Judgment till
 " the Evidence be clear; though 'tis
 " not in our Power to avoid Ignorance or Non-Perception of many
 " things by reason of the limitedness
 " of our Faculties. That the fault
 " of

“ of those that err is, that their
“ Wills run before their Under-
“ standings, that they judge and
“ pronounce before they perceive,
“ or of things whereof they have
“ really no Perception, which in-
“ deed is a great fault, and the cause
“ of all our disorders. That we are
“ accountable for our Judgments as
“ well as for any of our other Acti-
“ ons. And lastly, That God is not
“ the Cause of any of our Errours,
“ which with respect to him are on-
“ ly *Negations*; occasioned only by
“ his not having given us larger Ca-
“ pacities; but with respect to our
“ selves are *Privations*, proceeding
“ from the ill use we make of those
“ Natural Capacities he has indue-
“ d us with. All which great and im-
“ mense Truths are grounded upon
the very Principle now laid down,
(which by this may appear to be
something more than a Curiosity)
That Judgment however commonly
ascribed to the Understanding, does
yet really belong to the Will, and
not to the Understanding, whose
operations are all terminated within
the limits of Perception. So well do

these things cohere together, and so aptly does one Truth hang and depend upon another.

Recher-
che de la
Verité.
Liv. I.
p. 10.

12. But as right as I think this Account of the matter to be, yet considering what an innovation it is from the Scholastic Measures, and how like a Paradox it looks, I think a little Countenance from Authority may do well to counterpoise the Prejudice of Singularity. And because this is a greater Innovation than the precedent one, I shall back it with an Authority proportionably greater than what was used upon the other occasion. *It may be well concluded from what has been said (says a Modern Writer, and whom I think I may venture to call a Philosopher) that the Understanding never judges, since it only perceives, or since Judgments and even Reasonings, with respect to the Understanding, are only pure Perceptions. That 'tis the Will alone which truly judges in acquiescing in that which the Understanding represents to it, and in voluntarily reposing it self therein. And that also 'tis that alone which leads us into Errour. Again ; I say then that there is no other*

other difference on the part of the Understanding between a simple Perception, Judgment and Discourse, but that the Understanding perceives a simple thing without any relation to any thing whatsoever, by a simple Perception. That it perceives the Relations between two or more things in Judgment. And that in fine, it perceives the Relations that are between the Relations of things in Discourse. So that all the Operations of the Understanding are no other than pure Perceptions. All which he further explains and confirms by an Illustration taken from Numbers, with some other very considerable Reflections upon it; which for brevity's sake I leave the curious Reader to consult in order to his better satisfaction.

13. To this Account of this most excellent Person I fully agree as to the substance and matter of it, only would by his leave make some little Alteration in the Form of it; concerning which he had no occasion to be solicitous, as not designing a formal and exact division of the Operations of the Understanding; but only to shew that they were all no

other than pure Perceptions. And so far his representation of the Matter is right, and so, I suppose, will the Form of it be too if it run thus. The only operation of the Understanding is Perception : Which Perception is either Simple or Complex. Simple of the Ideas themselves, and Complex of their Relations. Which Complex Perception is again twofold, Immediate or Mediate. Immediate when the Relations of Ideas are perceiv'd by the perception and collation of the very Ideas themselves whose Relations they are ; Mediate when those Relations are perceiv'd by the help or mediation of some third Idea, made use of as a common measure of comparing those Ideas which could not be so collated together as to have their Relations perceiv'd by themselves. And in this, I think, we have a right Account of the Operations of the Understanding, both as to Matter and Form ; the knowledge of which, considering how much *Spirit* is above *Body*, though it were only a piece of Speculation and Curiosity, I should think of greater worth and

consideration than that of the Properties of Lines and Figures, or any of the *Phænomena's* of Nature.

14. This Complex Perception, or the Perception of the Relations that are between Ideas, I take to be the same with what we commonly call *Knowledge* ; Which is usually defined by an *evident Assent*, but I think not rightly. For an evident Assent is the same as an Assent upon Evidence ; that is, an Assent to an evident thing, or to a thing whereof we have an evident Perception. But now Perception and Assent are two things, (the former being the ground of the latter) and 'tis in the *Perception*, not in the *Assent*, that Knowledge properly consists. For Knowledge is most certainly an Act of the Understanding ; and it was shewn before, that the only Operation of that is *Perception*. As for Assent, that will be found to belong to another Principle. For Assent is no other than an *Affirmative Judgment* ; (for then a Man is said to assent to a thing when he judges it to be so or so, and then to dissent when he judges it not to be so) ; and Judg-

ment, as was shewn before, belongs to the Will. Nor is it any thing to the contrary that we necessarily assent to whatsoever we clearly perceive. This neither proves Assent and Perception to be one and the same, nor that Assent does not belong to the Will, but only that the Will necessarily follows, and cannot possibly resist the clear Light of the Understanding; which is a great Truth, but no Objection. Assent therefore is always *voluntary*, tho' not always *free*; and whether voluntary or free is a plain Act of the Will embracing and acquiescing in what is represented to it by the Understanding. And therefore though we do always assent to what we evidently perceive, yet Knowledge does not consist in the Assent, but in the Perception, which is the ground of that Assent.

15. For, to push the matter a little further, though Assent necessarily follows upon clear Perception, and cannot be separated from it, yet sure we may use *Abstraction* here, and consider Perception without considering Assent, the Idea of the one
not

not including the Idea of the other. But now I would fain know whether he that clearly perceives the Relations of things one to another, may not be truly said to understand or know those things? Or whether there be any thing further requisite to the understanding or knowledge of a thing after a full and clear perception of it? If not, (as I think no Man that considers what he speaks will say that there is) then Knowledge is supposed to be in its compleat and perfect act of being by Perception alone, and that before any Assent be given; which Assent therefore cannot go to the making up of its Nature, since it was supposed to be compleat without it. To which I add, That let our Assent be join'd with never so much Evidence, still we are said to assent because we know, and to what we know. So that our Knowledge is here presupposed to our Assent, and consequently is in order of Nature at least before it, and therefore cannot consist in it. I conclude therefore that Knowledge is not *evident Assent*, but *Perception*, particularly that Per-

ception which I call Complex, the perception of the Relations that are between Ideas, whether as to Agreement or Disagreement. Which, I think, till we can meet with a better, may serve for a tolerable Definition of Knowledge.

16. But now whereas this Complex Perception (as was noted above) is either Immediate or Mediate ; hence it is that our Knowledge also admits of the same division, being either Immediate or Mediate, or if you please, *Intuitive* or *Demonstrative*. Between which two the difference usually made is, that in Intuitive Knowledge we have an entire and simultaneous view of things, and see all at once ; whereas in Demonstrative Knowledge our prospect opens by degrees, and we proceed step by step, advancing from the knowledge of one thing to that of another. This account indeed is true, but not explicit enough to make it clear : For 'tis Characterising from the effect only, and does not explain how our view in Intuitive Knowledge comes to be so entire, and in Demonstrative so gradual

dual and progressive. This therefore must be deduced higher, and explained by a more distinct Principle. And I think we shall distinguish them more clearly and exactly by saying, That *Intuitive* Knowledge is when we perceive the agreement or disagreement of one Idea with another immediately and by themselves, without the mediation or intervention of any other Idea. *Demonstrative*, when this agreement or disagreement is perceiv'd not immediately, by comparing the Ideas with themselves, but mediately, by comparing them with a third; that is, when we perceive them to agree or disagree with themselves, as we find them to do so with some third Idea, which we are oftentimes forced to make use of as a common measure, because we cannot always, by reason of the narrowness of our Faculties, so collate and confront our other Ideas together, as to see whether they agree or no by their mere comparison.

17. This Demonstrative Knowledge is what in the Schools is call'd *Science*, concerning which great stir is

is made, and variety of Definitions given, but which by the measures already laid down, appears to be nothing else but a Mediate Perception, or the perception of the Relations of Ideas by the mediation of some other Idea. This other Idea is what we usually call a Medium or Proof, because it is the common measure whereby our Ideas are compared, and the Relations between them perceiv'd. And 'tis the form and process of the Understanding using this middle Idea as a measure whereby to perceive the agreement or disagreement of the others, according as they agree or disagree with this, that I would call *Reasoning*, which is not the very same with Science, but the way and method to it. For we are said to *reason* in order to know, and Science is the effect of Demonstration, according to that known saying in Logic, *Demonstratio est Syllogismus scientiam pariens*.

18. If this Account of *Reasoning* be not clear enough to make it intelligible in it self, or to distinguish it from *Science*, I would further explain it thus, by saying that Reasoning

ing (as I here consider it with respect to the Understanding) is nothing else but the successive Perception of each of the extream Ideas with the middle one, in order to perceive the union that is between them by the union that they have with the middle Idea. As for Example : I am to perceive that Space is Body ; and not being able to perceive this by the immediate inspection of these two Ideas, I call in a third to my assistance, and proceed to the perception of it thus : Whatever is extended is Body ; Space is extended, therefore Space is Body. Here 'tis plain that I perceive the union of the two extream Ideas *Space* and *Body*, by the successive Perception of the union that each of them have with the middle Idea, *extended*. Now the very Perception it self of the union of the two extream Ideas, *Space* and *Body*, by the mediation of the third and middle one, is what I would call *Science* : For 'tis in the Formality of this Mediate Perception that I am said to *know* that Space is Body. But the successive Perception that I have of the union
of

of each of these two extream Ideas with the middle Idea in order to perceive the union they have among themselves, is what I would call *Reasoning*. Which certainly cannot be the very Perception of the conclusion it self (for that would confound it with Science) and yet must be Perception too, (or else it would not belong to the Understanding) and therefore can be no other than this successive Perception that I speak of. Whereby it may appear that the Reasoning here specified is not only distinct from Science, but also from that Reasoning which consists in illative Affirmations and Negations, and so is a Species of Judgment, and accordingly belongs to the Will, not to the Understanding, as was both remark'd and accounted for before.

19. Those things which are known or perceiv'd by Intuitive Knowledge we call *Principles*, and those things which are perceiv'd by Demonstrative Knowledge we call *Conclusions*; Which though equally certain (because the Objects of Knowledge) are yet not so clear as Principles, which

which serve indeed to the demonstration of other things, but need none themselves, as being visible by their own Light, and sometimes are so evident that they are not so much as capable of any ; but are strictly indemonstrable, there being nothing more clear than themselves whereby they may receive further Evidence. We say of such Propositions, *That they are as clear as the Light* ; and there is more aptness in the comparison than all that use it, I believe, are aware of. For Light is seen immediately and by it self, and not by the mediation of any thing else ; whereas all other things are seen by Light. The Light that is thus seen by it self answers to *Principles*, and those other things which are seen by Light answer to *Conclusions*. And the resemblance holds as well on the part of the Act as of the Object : For the first of these ways of seeing answers to Intuition, and the last to Demonstration. So surprising is the agreement between Vision and Knowledge, and so strange and wonderful the proportion in this as well as in some other things between the
Sensible

Sensible and the Intellectual World.

20. *Intuition* is by far the most perfect and excellent way of Knowledge, as being more clear, more simple, and more intire. *More clear*, for here we have all Light without any mixture of Darkneſs, whereas in the other there is one dark ſide. *More ſimple*, for here the Mind perceives the Truth by one ſingle View, whereas in the other it is ſain to multiply its Perception. *More intire*, for here again we have the proſpect lying altogether before us in its full and whole extent, whereas in the other it opens gradually and ſucceſſively, the Light ſtealing in upon us more and more as we go further and further, as it does upon Men that travel toward the *East*. To which may be further added, that Intuitive Knowledge ſuppoſes and proceeds from perfection of the Underſtanding, whoſe Perceptive Faculty is hereby argued to be very bright and clear. For it muſt be a very clear Perception to perceive the Relations of Ideas by the very Ideas themſelves. Whereas Demonſtrative Knowledge, and the neceſſity of Reasoning

Reasoning in order to it, is founded upon the narrowness of our Intellectual Capacities, which not being able to perceive the Truth or Falseness of a Proposition by the single collation of the two Ideas that compose it, are fain to make use of a third as a common measure between them; and so from the consideration of something more clear and better known, to proceed in the search of what is more obscure and less known. Accordingly we attribute the way of Intuition to the most Perfect Beings, God and Angels. Though as to Angels, I make no great doubt but that in the Consideration of very compounded Questions, and such as include a multiplicity of Relations they are fain to use Reasoning as well as we (as in the more simple ones we use Intuition as well as they) though perhaps after a much more perfect manner, and by such compendious and facilitating Rules as we know nothing of. And as they may be supposed when they do reason, to reason better and more expeditely than we, so with equal probability it may be presumed, considering the great

great disproportion of Natures and States between us, that they use Intuition in very many things wherein we are forc'd to have recourse to Reasoning.

21. Hereafter indeed when, as the Scripture tells us, all that is imperfect about us shall be done away, and we shall be *ἰσάγγαλοι*, not only like but equal to the Angels, we shall be able to see ('tis to be hoped) by Intuition too; and that many things which we here not only were ignorant of, but thought impossible; things that were not only above our Reason, but, as we thought, contrary to it. We shall not only be able to reason better than we do now, but shall in most things not stand in need of any Reasoning at all, but shall with one simple View glance over and through the Relations of Ideas, and so have an intire prospect of the fair Field of Truth. But at present we must travel it over, and that with many a weary step, there being but very few things that we know by Intuition, no more than just to give us a taste of the great Priviledge of Heaven, and to encourage

rage both our *Desires* and our *Hopes* of that perfect State, when we shall be so far from needing any *Logic* to direct us in our reasoning, that we shall have (in comparison) but little need or use even of Reason it self. But in this present state of our Non-age and Infirmary our Necessity of it is very great. For our Intuition is so short-sighted, and reaches so very little a way, that, as, if we knew no more than what we can by this Means attain to, the Compass of our Knowledge would be so very Scanty that we should not have near light enough to direct us in our journey through the World. So if we would know more, and see to a further distance from us, we must assist our Feeble Eye by the Advantage of a Glass. Now Reason is this Glass, Naturally indeed a very good Prospective, but which *Logic*, and especially *Algebra*, has improved into a Telescope. But yet still 'tis but an Artificial way of seeing, and all Art supposes and argues a Defect in Nature. And though it be a great help, yet we know 'tis no very great Com-
E mendation

mendation to a man's eye-sight to see with Spectacles.

22. And why then are we Proud? And why proud of that which should rather deject us, and make us Humble, of our Imperfections and our Defects? Our Natural Reason is a Mark of our Limitation as Creatures, and our Artificial one of our Infirmary as Men, and both together give us but little Light, and help us to see but a very little way off, and that after the most imperfect and defective Manner, such as upbraids our Ignorance at the very same time that it increases our Knowledge, our Reason not so much inlightning, as betraying the Darkness of our Understandings. Some few things indeed we Know as Angels do, by *Intuition* (or else we could not so much as reason like Men) but still the main Fund of our Knowledge lies in the Rational and Demonstrative kind, and we are fain to use Clues and Chains to Conduct our Thoughts through the infinite Mazes and Labyrinths of Truth, to proceed in a Train from one thing to another, to walk step by step, and feel

feel out our way with wariness and Caution like Men that go in the Dark. And such indeed is our state in this Body and in this World. 'Tis now a kind of *Night* with us, as having for the Most part only the Lesser Light, *Reason*, for our Direction. As for the Greater, *Intuition*, we have little more of that than of the refracted Beams of the Sun a little before its rising, and after its setting, enough to make a Twilight, a Mixture of Light and Darkness, but such a Mixture as is very unequal, Darkness making the far greater part of the Composition. And is not this Consideration sufficient (if there were nothing else) to take down our Pride, and inspire us with a Sentiment of the profoundest Humility and Self-dejection. If not, let us Consider that even this Lesser Light that is to govern our present Night and Darkness, does oftentimes fail us, and suffer an Eclipse. Let us Consider that we have a darker side yet, and are subject to a Much lower Dispensation. There being many things, and those of the

E 2

highest

An Account of

highest Nature, and greatest importance, wherein our Reason is utterly at a loss, and cannot help us out, and with respect to which being destitute of *Sight*, we must be Content to walk altogether by *Faith*. Concerning which in the following Chapter.

CHAP.

C H A P. II.

Of Faith.

1. **F**Aith is a Term of great Ambiguity as well as Reason, but not to insist upon the several Acceptations of it as it is used either in Divine or in Humane Writings, I shall only define in what sense I here take it, and then proceed to such Considerations upon it as may serve to lay open its Nature so far as is requisite to the Present Design.

2. I do not take Faith here for the Object of Faith, but for the Act or Habit of Faith, and that not *Ethically* consider'd, as it denotes the Moral Vertues of Veracity, Fidelity, Honesty and the like, but *Logically*, as it signifies a certain Assent, Judgment or Perswasion of the Mind, particularly that which is founded upon Testimony or Authority. So that the Generical and Common Part of Faith is *Assent*, wherein it

agrees with some other Acts of the Mind, and the more special and peculiar part that limits and Contracts the General, and whereby the whole is differenc'd and distinguish'd, is the Motive and ground of this Assent. 'Tis it seems an Assent grounded not upon the internal Reason and Evidence of the thing, but upon the bare Testimony and Authority of the Speaker.

3. For I consider that there are two general grounds of Assent, *Reason* and *Authority*. That is, we assent to a thing either because we have some Perception or Knowledge of it our selves, or because its Truth is declared to us by another upon whose Knowledge and Veracity we think we may safely depend. If the Reason or evidence of the thing be imperfect and incomplete, that is, if we perceive only in part, then we yield a partial and imperfect Assent, mix'd with some Fear or Suspicion of the Contrary, which is what we call *Opinion*. But if the Evidence be full and perfect, then we yield a firm and most assured Assent, which is generally distinguish'd from the other

ther by the Name of *Knowledge*, which according to the common Notion and Definition of it is an *Evident Assent*. But it was shewn before that Knowledge does not Formally Consist in the Assent, but in the Perception which is the Ground of the Assent. And indeed how is it possible it should consist in any thing else? For (to give yet a further Confirmation to what has been already offer'd upon this Occasion) let Assent be never so evident, the evidence lies in the Perception, not in the Assent, which of it self is a blind dark Act of the Mind, and can be said no otherwise to be Evident, than as 'tis an Assent to an Evident thing, that is, to what we *perceive*. But now Perception and Assent are not only two things, but such as belong also to two different and distinct Faculties, and therefore can never joyn together to make up *Knowledge*, which is an Act only of one. And indeed to speak the truth, *Evident Assent* (as 'tis here applied) seems to me a mere jumble of Words confusely uniting together in one Idea Operations that belong to distinct Faculties, one be-

E 4

longing

longing to the Will and the other to the Understanding. And how the result of this heterogeneous Composition should be *Knowledge*, I must confess to be indeed a *Mystery* above my Comprehension. And besides, after all, an Evident Assent when resoly'd into more words will amount to the same as an Assent to what we know, and would it not be a Notable Definition of *Knowledge*, to say, that it is an *Assent to what we know*?

4. If then *Knowledge* be not an *Evident Assent*, and indeed as to the Formality of it has nothing of Assent in it, as consisting purely and wholly in Perception, 'tis plain that this Assent to an evident thing ought not to be call'd *Knowledge*. For 'tis necessary that the several Species of Assent should all have the general Nature of Assent in them, and consequently this being a certain Species of Assent must partake of the nature of Assent in general, which it cannot do if it be *Knowledge*, for that were to pass over into another Kind, *Knowledge* not being Assent, but Perception. 'Tis therefore most clear and evident that our Common Systemes have here also
gone

gone upon a wrong ground, and that Knowledge ought not to be put into the Number of the Three Assents (which are usually reckon'd to be *Faith*, *Opinion* and *Science*) since the Assent whose ground is full Evidence, and which is the only one that may pretend and is commonly presumed to be *Knowledge*, is most apparently not so, as differing from it no less than in the whole Kind.

5. If then it be demanded by what Name I would distinguish this Second Assent to a thing when the Evidence is full and complete from the former wherein the Evidence is supposed not to be so perfect, I answer that indeed (so little have these things been Consider'd as they ought) there is no proper Name, that I know of, for it. When we assent to a thing of incomplete Evidence we call it *Opinion*, and when we assent to a thing whose Evidence is complete this has been usually call'd *Knowledge*, but certainly with the utmost impropriety, knowledge, as appears, being quite another thing. But by what name to call it, or how to distinguish it, I profess I know not

not. Not for want of real difference and distinction in the thing (for my Thought of it is very distinct) but merely because we want a word for it. As we do in like manner for Assent upon Reason in general to distinguish it from Assent upon Authority in general. For as Assent upon Authority in general Abstracting from Humane or Divine is call'd Faith, so also Assent upon Reason in general abstracting from complete or incomplete should be call'd somewhat, if one could tell what, as every generical Idea ought to be distinguish'd by a generical Name. But since our Language affords not any one word that will serve to either of these purposes we must be content with the *Definitio* instead of the *Definitum*, and express the things at large, by saying Assent upon Reason or Evidence, and Assent upon such Evidence as is full and complete, which is sufficient to distinguish it from Assent upon evidence incomplete, though we have no one proper word for this as we have for the other, which is fitly call'd *Opinion*, whereby we denote the imperfection both

both of the Evidence and of the Assent.

6. But now if the Assent be *not* grounded upon any internal Reason or Evidence of the thing at all, but only upon Testimony or Authority, then we call it *Faith*. Which appears to be an Assent of a quite different Nature from the other two. For they both agree in the general Nature of Assent upon Evidence, and differ only as the Evidence differs, and that is gradually, as complete differs from incomplete. But Faith differs from them both in the whole Kind, as having no Evidence at all, but only Authority for its Ground. And thus we have here a Threefold Assent, (though not such as is taught us in the Schools) the Account of which in short proceeds thus. All Assent in general is either upon Reason or Authority. If the Reason be incomplete then 'tis *Opinion*. If complete, then 'tis another kind of Assent for which as yet there wants a Name, as also there does for Assent upon Reason in General. But if the Assent be upon Authority only, then 'tis *Faith*.

7. Now

7. Now this Authority may be either of God or of Man. If the Authority whereupon our Assent is grounded be of Man, then the Assent that is so grounded is *Human Faith*. If of God, then 'tis *Divine Faith*. Between which two there is this in Common, that they both proceed not upon the internal Light and Evidence of the thing but upon Authority, and so agree in the general Nature of Faith, only as the Authority differs so the Faith also varies, and Human Authority differing from Divine just as much as Fallible differs from Infallible, the same in proportion will also be the Difference between Human and Divine Faith. That is, the former will always be a Fallible, and the latter an Infallible Assent.

8. *Human Faith* (though sometimes as actually undeceiv'd as Divine) is yet always liable to Error and Deception, and so doubtful, hazardous and uncertain even when actually true, like a Conclusion drawn from uncertain Premisses; in which respect it resembles *Opinion*, and that so much that some have confounded it

it with it, though I think illogically enough, since though there be a like uncertainty in both Assents, yet they differ extremely in their Formal Motives, one being grounded upon Reason, and the other upon Authority. And the Distinction of these Assents is not taken from the degree of Certainty wherein they agree, but from the Quality of the Motive wherein they differ. However tho' this makes a great difference in Notion, it makes None in the Affairs of Civil Life, and the Faith of him that believes the Testimony of a Man will as to all real intents and purposes go for no more than his *Opinion*. And that because though different Assents as to the Formality of their Motives, they are yet Much at one rate for Certainty, being both Fallible in their Grounds, and so subject to Error and Deception.

9. But the Case is quite otherwise as to *Divine Faith* whose Foundation stands too sure not only to be overturn'd, but even so much as shaken. This Faith is strictly and Absolutely infallible, not subject to the least Error, or Possibility of Er-
ring

An Account of

ring, as having the very *Ground and Pillar of Truth* it self, the Omniscience and Veracity of God for its Security, than which there neither Needs, nor Can be Greater. 'Tis Most Certain that God is both Actively and Passively Infalible, his Omniscience will not suffer him to be deceiv'd himself, and his infinite Veracity and Truth will not suffer him to deceive us. And therefore he that builds his Faith upon his Authority, goes upon the Most sure Grounds, and cannot possibly Err in his Assent. And as he is secure from Error, so he is also from all just reason of Scruple or Fear, and leaning upon a firm and indefectible Support, may stay and repose himself upon it with full Acquiescence. So that there is all the Certainty that can be in this Faith, both Objective and Subjective, that of the Thing, and that of the Person. The thing assented to is most undoubtedly true in it self, and he that assents to it may be most firmly assured and perswaded of the Truth of it in his own Mind, and among all Temptations to Doubt and Distrust

Reason and Faith.

63

trust may with great Triumph and Confidence say with the Apostle, *I know whom I have believ'd.*

2 Tim. 1.

12.

10. It was observ'd a little before of *Humane Faith* that it resembles *Opinion*, in as much as they are both dubious and uncertain Assents, as proceeding upon grounds of like uncertainty, though otherwise of different Natures. Now as this Faith resembles *Opinion*, so in like manner it may be observ'd of Divine Faith that it resembles *Science*, or rather that Second Assent (for so I am forc'd to call it for want of a better Name) which we lately discours'd of, and plac'd between *Opinion* and Faith. The Comparison here bears the same proportion as to Certainty, as it did in the other Case as to uncertainty. Divine Faith has all the Certainty that is possible, and therefore to be sure as much as Science or that Second Assent can have. There is as much Certainty in the thing assented to, and there may be as much Assurance and firmness of Perswasion in the Assent it self, or in other words what a man believes upon the Authority of God is in it self as certain as what

what he knows, and he may also be as Certain of it. For he that assents to a thing upon full evidence can but assent fully and perfectly without suspense or hesitation, and so also can he that assents to a thing upon Divine Authority only. His Ground is every whit as Firm and Sure as the others; and why then should the Measure of his Assurance be less? It cannot possibly be if he Knows and Considers upon what Ground he stands. So that thus far, both in regard of the Certainty of the Object, and the Firmness of the Perswasion, Divine Faith may be justly placed upon a level with the Most Evident Assent whatever.

11. Nor I suppose will this be thought an undue Elevation of Divine Faith. On the Contrary I expect to be Complain'd of for setting the Dignity of it at too low a Pitch by those who say that Divine Faith is Firmer than Science. But 'tis for want of the Latter that these Men so excessively extol the Former. I call it excessively, because 'tis what strictly and exactly speaking cannot be. For what I Perceive or Know

is even by that very supposition unquestionably true, (or else I cannot be said to Know it) and what I believe upon the highest Authority can be no more. To say therefore that Faith is Firmer than Science, is like saying that one streight Line is streighter than another. But perhaps their Meaning only is, that 'tis safer relying upon the Authority of God than upon our own Rational Faculties, which indeed is right, and I heartily wish all Men were convinc'd of it. For though what I do actually and really Know be to the full as true and certain as what I Believe, and I can no more be out in one than in the other, yet it is More Certain in the general that God cannot deceive me, than that my Reason cannot be deceiv'd. Not that what I assent to by Divine Faith can have a greater Objective Certainty than what I clearly and distinctly Perceive or Know, but only that there is a Possibility, not to say Danger, of my taking that for a clear and distinct Perception which indeed is Not so, and so though I

F

cannot

cannot be deceiv'd in what I do truly know, yet I may be deceiv'd in thinking that I know when I do not. So that Divine Faith though not more Certain than Knowledge it self, is yet of greater Certainty than our *Knowing Faculties*, and generally speaking the Believer goes upon surer grounds than the Man of Reason and Demonstration. Because his Reason may possibly lead him into Error, whereas the Other's Authority cannot. And when they are both in the right, yet still there will be this difference between them, that his Reason is only *not Deceiv'd*, whereas the Other's Faith is *Infalible*.

12. And thus far we have taken a view of the more bright and perfect side of Divine Faith, I mean that of its *Firmness* and *Certainty*, in respect of which it stands upon a just level with Science. But it has also a more dark side, in which respect it comes short of it, and must give it the Precedency. And I think it may be very properly call'd a *Dark side*, because it consists in Dark-
ness

ness and Obscurity, and which is still so much the darker, because 'tis so peculiar to Faith, and makes so great a part of its Character; being the Main Difference that distinguishes it from Science, or that Second Assent before spoken of. For as to Firmness and Certainty, therein they agree. For Faith may be Firm, because he that believes in God may be supposed not in the least to hesitate or doubt of the truth of what he reveals. And 'tis also certain, because it relies upon the most certain Foundation, the Testimony of God, who is Infallible himself, and cannot deceive. And hitherto they run parallel one to the other. But here begins both the difference and the disproportion, that there is Clearness and Evidence on the side of Science, and that Second Assent, whereas there is none on the side of Faith, which walks indeed upon firm Ground, but altogether in the dark. For he that Believes does not give his Assent because either by Sense or Reason he perceives the Object of his Faith to be thus or thus, but merely because he has the

An Account of

Word and Authority of God for it. Which though it be sufficient to found a Firm and Certain, is yet however not enough to beget a Clear and Evident Assent. So that the great and distinguishing Character of Science and the Second Assent, is Light and Evidence, and that of Faith inevidence and Obscurity, which accordingly is commonly said to be an *inevident Assent*. But how and in what sense it is so seems not commonly to be so well understood, and for the Consequence of what depends upon the right stating of it, deserves to be explain'd with all possible exactness.

13. In order to which we are carefully to distinguish between the thing believ'd, and the Reason or Motive that induces us, to believe it; even as in Knowledge we distinguish between the thing Known, and the Argument or Medium by which it is Known, the *Scitum* and the *Formalis ratio Sciendi*. The thing Believ'd I would call the Matter or the Object of Faith, and the Motive that induces me to believe it I would call the Formal Reason of

of Faith. *Aquinas* I know calls ^{22d. Q. 1. Art. 1.} them both Objects, and then after distinguishes them by calling the Former the Material Object, - and the latter the Formal Object of Faith. Accordingly he says that *the Formal Object of Faith is the First Truth*, meaning (as he afterward explains himself) that Faith relies upon the Truth of God as its Medium, or Argument. Which Medium I chuse rather to call (and I think more intelligibly) the formal Reason, than the formal Object of Faith. Since the Term (Object) seems more properly to design the Matter of Faith, or the thing Believ'd, and is hardly applicable to the Motive or Reason of Believing. However since we both mean one and the same thing, there need be no debate upon the different manner of expressing it, especially since if any one think his Term more intelligible and expressive of the Notion intended by it, or has any reverence for it upon any other Consideration, he is at liberty to substitute it in the room of the other.

14. This necessary Distinction being premised, 'tis in the first place to be well heeded that when Faith is said to be an obscure and invident Assent, this Obscurity or invidience is not to be applied to the formal Reason or Motive of Faith, but only to the Matter or Object of it. I say not to the formal Reason of it. For as there may be in general a clear Reason why a Man should believe an Obscure thing, so 'tis most Certain that the formal Reason for which we assent to the things of Faith is very clear. For this formal Reason is no other than the Authority of God, Or rather, since this includes the Truth of the Revealer as well as the Revelation it self (for otherwise of what Authority would be the Revelation :) I would chuse to say that the *Truth* and *Revelation* of God do jointly make up the formal Reason of Divine Faith, which accordingly proceeds upon this double Principle, 1. That whatever God reveals is true, 2. That this or that thing in particular is reveal'd by God. For Faith has its Reasons as well as Science

Reason and Faith.

(3)
26

Science (though of another Nature) and its Reasons are these two, as will more distinctly, appear by disposing the Process of Faith into a Syllogistical Form, which will be this.

*Whatever is reveal'd by God is true,
This is Reveal'd by God,
Therefore this is true.*

The Conclusion of this Syllogism contains both the Matter and the Act of Faith, as it is an Assent to such a thing upon such a ground, which is implied by the Illative Particle, *Therefore*. The two other Propositions contain the Ground it self or the formal Reason of Faith, which you see consists of the double Principle before-mention'd. Now 'tis most apparent that these two Principles are both of them sufficiently clear, or at least may be so. 'Tis clear in the first place that whatever is reveal'd by God is true. This is either self-evident, or may be proved from the Idea of God, and so has either the Light of a Principle, or of a Conclusion, either an immediate

An Account of

mediate or a Mediate Evidence. And it may be also clear (and to be sure is so whenever our Faith is well-grounded) that such a thing in Particular is reveal'd by God. And in both these respects it is true (what is commonly said) that *Faith is the Highest Reason*. For you see it is perfectly reasonable in its Fund and Principle, and does at last resolve, as much as any Mathematical Conclusion, into a rational ground of unquestionable Light and Evidence. With this only difference that a Conclusion in Geometry is founded upon a Ground taken from *within*, from the intrinsic Nature of the thing, whereas our Conclusion of Faith proceeds upon a ground taken from *without*, viz. from the Authority of God, but such as however in Light and Evidence is no way inferiour to the other.

15. This by the way may serve to shew the vanity and impertinence of those who when they are to prove that there is nothing in Christianity above Reason, run out into a Popular Vein of Harangue about the Reasonableness of the Christian Religion

gion and its great Accommodation to Human Nature, crying out with repeated importunity that Man is a Reasonable Creature, Christianity a reasonable Service, and Faith a Rational Act, nay even the *Highest Reason*, and the like. As if we were for a Blind and unaccountable Faith, and denied the use of Reason in Religion, or that Faith was founded upon Reason. Or as if because there is a Reason from *without* for Believing, therefore the thing Believ'd might not from *within*, and as to the inward Matter of it be above Reason, so as not to be comprehended or accounted for by it. But this will cross my way again in another place, Chap. 7. and therefore I shall not anticipate Artic. 9. here what further Considerations I may have occasion to bestow upon it there.

16. To return therefore, I say that this Obscurity and inevidence that is in Faith, and upon whose account it is commonly said to be an inevident Assent, does not belong to its formal Reason (which you see may be clear enough, as clear as any Principle of Natural Science) but only

only to the Matter or Object of it. That is, in other words the in-evidence does not lie in the Reason of Believing, but in the Nature of the thing Believ'd. Not that the matter of Faith again is wholly and all over without Evidence (for then there would be no reason to believe it) but only that it has no evidence from within, and from the Nature of the thing it self, as was remark'd before. Not that this again is so to be understood neither as if the Proposition to be believ'd were not so much as simply intelligible as to the very literal sense and direct signification of its Terms. No, we are no more to believe we Know not *what*, than to believe we Know not *why*, and whatever Darkness there may be in Faith, it is still so much a Luminous Assent, and an Act of Reason, as to require that we understand the simple Meaning of the Proposition we are to believe, as well as the Grounds of Credibility upon which it Challenges our Assent. For the general Object of Faith is Truth, and Truth is the relation of Connexion between Ideas, I say Ideas,
for

for Truth does not lie in Sounds or Words but in Things. Therefore to believe such a Thing to be True is the same as to believe that there is a Connexion between such Ideas. But then a Man must know what those Ideas are, or else how can he believe they are connected. Therefore he must understand something more than the Terms themselves, he must also have the Ideas of those Terms, which is the same as to understand the Meaning and Signification of them. And indeed he that has no Idea or Conception of what he believes, believes he knows not what, and he that believes he knows not what cannot be properly said to believe any thing. In all Faith therefore the Proposition Must be simply intelligible, and though the *Truth* of it be to be *Believ'd*, yet the *Meaning* of it must be *understood*.

17. For we are again Carefully to distinguish between the *Meaning* of a Proposition, and the *Truth* of a Proposition. The meaning of a Proposition is only the Determination of the Ideas that are signified by such Terms; the Truth of it is the Union

Union or Connexion that is between those Ideas. Now though a Man does not see the Connexion that is between the Ideas of that Proposition he is said to Believe, yet he must in some measure perceive the Ideas themselves, because in believing the Proposition he is supposed to believe that such Ideas are so related and Connected together. When therefore 'tis said that the Matter of Faith is inevent as to the intrinsic Nature of the thing, the inevidence must not be thought to lie in the Ideas whereof the Proposition to be Believ'd Consists, but in the Connexion of those Ideas, that is, not in the *Meaning* of the Proposition, but in the Truth of it, which is properly the Object of Faith, as the Ideas themselves are of Perception. Which again by the way may serve to discover another Instance of Impertinency in the Reasoning of those, who when they are Maintaining that there can be no Article of Faith above Reason, divert into pompous Flourishes and Declamations about the Intelligibility of the Objects of Faith, and the utter impossibility

possibility of Believing what is not intelligible. As if we denied the simple intelligibility of the Proposition, or would have Men believe they know not what (which certainly would be a strange degree of Implicit Faith, and more Nonsensical than that of the *Collier*) or, as if that Proposition which is clear enough as to its simple *Meaning* might not be inevident, and so above Reason, as to its Truth, or in other words, as if Clearness of Ideas might not consist with Obscurity of their Connexion.

18. But then it must be observ'd again that when we say that the Inevidence that is in the Matter of Faith respects the *Truth* of the Proposition not the *Meaning* of it, or the Connexion of the Ideas, and not the very Ideas themselves, this is not so to be understood neither as if the Matter of Faith even thus consider'd, were Absolutely, and in its self necessarily inevident, and such as could not possibly be known without altering its Nature, and ceasing to be any longer the Object of Faith. I know the contrary Supposition has pre-

Tom. 9.
p. 107.

prevail'd in some Schools, where it passes almost for *Principle* and *Maxim* that Knowledge and Faith are mutually Exclusive of each other, that the same thing cannot be at once the Object of both, and that therefore if a thing be believ'd it cannot be known, and if known that it cannot be believ'd. St. *Austin* was of this Opinion; and has in many places declared his mind to this purpose, particularly in his XL Treatise of his Exposition upon St. *John's* Gospel. And his Authority has recommended it (as it did most other things) to several of the Schoolmen, particularly *Aquinas*, whence it has been transmitted down among many Modern Writers of the Systematical way, both Philosophers and Divines. But we must follow Reason before Authority, and whoever can be prevail'd with to lay the latter quite aside, and to use the other as he ought, will I believe clearly perceive that nothing hinders but that the same Proposition may be at once the Object of both Faith and Science, or that the Same thing may be at the same time both *Known* and *Believ'd*,
pro-

provided it be by different Mediums, according to the diversity of the respective Acts.

19. For, not to enter into the wrangle and Dust of the Schools upon this Occasion, it may be sufficient to consider that there is no manner of Opposition between Faith and Knowledge, or the Most evident Assent as to the Essence of the Proposition (that being not supposed to be denied in the one which is Affirm'd in the other, or the contrary) but only as to the Medium of the Act. And that 'tis not the Absolute Nature of the thing Believ'd, but the Quality of the Motive that specifies Faith, and distinguishes it from other Assents. So that 'tis no matter what the Absolute Nature of the thing be in it self, whether it be evident or not evident, Knowable or not Knowable, provided it be assented to upon the proper Medium and Motive of Faith, that is upon Authority, without any respect had to the Natural evidence of the thing, though otherwise never so evident in its own Absolute Nature, so as to be the Object of Science (though upon

upon a different Medium) at the same time. For as I said before, 'tis not the Nature of the thing, but the Quality of the Medium that specifies Faith, and tho' the same thing cannot have two Natures, or be in it self at once evident and not evident, yet why may it not sustain two different Relations, or be consider'd in two different Mediums, so as to be said to be known when perceiv'd by its Evidence, and to be believ'd when assented to upon Authority? Which certainly may be done as fully, and with as little regard to its evidence, as if there were no evidence in the thing at all. So that the Evidence of the thing does not hinder the Belief of it, supposing the Belief not to proceed upon that Evidence, but upon its own proper Medium, Authority.

20. But to use a way of Arguing less Abstract, though it may be with some more pressing and convincing. Suppose God should reveal to me a *Geometrical* Truth, as that two Triangles having the same Base, and being within the same Parallels, are equal, and I who at first receiv'd it

Reason and Faith.

81

it upon his bare Authority should come afterwards to be able to demonstrate it my self upon the known Principles of Art, who that well considers the Natures of these things would say that my Science evacuated my Faith, and that I ceas'd to be a Believer as soon as I became a *Mathematician*? For though I am now supposed to *Know* what before I only *Believ'd*, yet why should this Knowledge destroy my Faith, since I may still have as much regard for the Authority of God, and as little to the Evidence of the thing as I had before the Demonstration, and would still be ready to assent to it though there were no evidence to be produced for it, only upon the Ground of Divine Authority. And, to use another Sensible though not so Artificial way of arguing, I would fain know whether any one of those who are of the Contrary Sentiment would refuse a Demonstrative Account of a Reveal'd Truth, suppose the Creation of the World, merely for fear of injuring or destroying his Faith, which yet he were bound in Conscience to do, if Knowledge and

G

Faith

Faith were so exclusive of each other, and inevidence and Obscurity were so absolutely of the Essence of Faith as some pretend. For then it would not be lawful to acquire the Natural Knowledge of any reveal'd Truth, because 'tis unlawful to destroy one's Faith, and every Believer would have just reason to fear all further Light and Information about what he believes, which yet I think would be acknowledg'd by all an extravagant Scruple, such as can hardly enter, much less stay long in any Considering head; And is withal Contrary to a plain Exhortation of the Apostle, who bids us add to our Faith Knowledge.

2 Pet. 5.
4.

21. When therefore the Matter of Faith, as it is taken for the Truth of the Proposition Believ'd, is charged with Obscurity, and Faith itself upon that account is said (as it commonly is) to be of inevident things, the Meaning ought not to be of an *Absolute*, but of a *Relative* inevidence. Not that what is Believ'd is so all over dark and obscure that it cannot (while Believ'd) absolutely be known, but only that it cannot

cannot under that Formality, and so far as it is Believ'd, being necessarily in that respect inevident, how bright or clear soever it may be in other respects. That is in other words, though the thing Believ'd absolutely consider'd may be Evident, yet it is not so as Believ'd, or in relation to Faith, because that has no regard to the Evidence how bright soever it may shine, but proceeds wholly upon another Argument, between which and the Evidence of the thing there is not the least Affinity or Communication. The short is; the Object of Faith simply and absolutely speaking may admit of Evidence, but then though it be never so evident and demonstrable in it self, yet as Believ'd it is always Obscure; Faith having no regard to the proper light and Evidence of the thing, but only to the Testimony of the Revealer, whose bare Authority is the only Motive that determines her Assent, and the only Ground upon which she lays the whole weight of it, though the Truth of the thing in it self absolutely Consider'd, may also stand

upon other Foundations, be rationally accounted for by Arguments from *within*, and so be seen by its own Light. But let the Light shine never so bright upon the Object from other sides, Faith lets in none, nor has any regard to that which she finds there, but connives at it, and walks (as I may say) with her eyes shut, contenting her self with the certainty of Revelation, and leaving to Science (if there be any) the Evidence of the thing. So that the Object is always dark to her, how clear and bright soever it may be in it self, or appear, when absolutely consider'd, to a Philosophic Eye. In which respect it falls very short of the Perfection of Science, though in respect of Firmness and Certainty it be equal to it, as was said before. All which is briefly couch'd in that excellent Account of Faith given by the Author to the Hebrews, when he says, that it is the *Substance of things hoped for, and the Argument of things not seen*. Where by *Substance* and *Argument* he equals it with Science in regard of the Firmness and Certainty of the Assent, but by saying

Heb. 11.
1.

saying that 'tis of *things not seen* he makes it vail and stoop to it in point of Evidence, in which respect indeed Faith, as Firm and as Certain as it is, is as much inferiour to Science, as Darknes is to Light.

22. To gather up then what has been here discours'd at large concerning the inevidence of Faith into one view. When we say that Faith is an inevident Assent we are not to understand this inevidence of the formal Reason of Faith, but of the Matter of it. And when we say that the Matter of it is inevident, we should not intend by it that it is wholly and all over without Evidence, but only that it has none from *within* or from the intrinsic Nature of the thing. And when we say that the Matter of Faith is inevident from *within*, this again is not to be intended of the simple Meaning of the Proposition, but of the Truth of it. And when we say that the Truth of it is inevident, this again lastly is not to be understood, as if it were always and necessarily so in its own Absolute Nature, but only so far forth as it is Believ'd, or

as 'tis consider'd under the formality of an Object of Faith. Or in other words, the inevidence of the Matter of Faith in respect of the Truth of the Article is not an *Absolute* but a *Relative* inevidence. Not that the Matter of Faith is Never Absolutely and in the Nature of the thing inevident (for it may be so too as will be seen afterwards) but only that it is not *necessarily* so, there being no reason from the Nature of Faith that requires it should, which may consist with Evidence, though it proceeds not upon it, and has no regard to it as a Motive. So then the formal Reason of Faith is always Clear, the Matter of it Absolutely consider'd may be clear or not clear, as it happens, according as the Nature of the thing is, but as *Believ'd*, or as Consider'd under the formality of being the Object of Faith so it is always inevident and Obscure, as being not supposed to be assented to for the sake of its Evidence (even when it has any) but wholly upon another Account, already sufficiently represented.

23. And thus having struck some Light into the Darknes of Faith, by stating and explaining with what exactness I could in what Sense it is an *inevident Assent*, I cannot forbear Observing by the way (though a little of the soonest) of what Service this Account may be towards the grand Question of Believing things above Reason. For if Faith be an *inevident Assent* so far at least as not to respect the Evidence of its Object, why may not a thing be believ'd though it be above Reason? For what though it be above Reason, is it therefore above *Faith*? Has Faith any regard to Evidence? Or is it determin'd by any Rational Motive, I mean that is taken from the Nature of the Object? Even when a thing is evident, Faith is not suppos'd to assent to it because of its Evidence, and why then may not a thing be believ'd though it be not evident? Some Contend that Faith and Evidence cannot possibly consist together, and according to them Not only what is *inevident* may be believ'd, but whatever is believ'd must be *inevident*. But this I look

upon, and have already shewn to be a Mistake. And 'tis a Mistake in the Extremity too. For I take it to be every whit as much an Extreme to say that the Object of Faith is always inevident; as to say that it is always evident. However, it is always inevident *so far as Believ'd*, which is the Middle Point between the two extremes. The Nature of Faith requires at least this *Relative* inevidence of the Object, whatever it be in its own Nature, and we need no More. For if the Object of Faith be alwayes inevident so far as Believ'd, then will it not follow that it May be believ'd though inevident? For my part I see nothing that should hinder this Consequence, if the Principle it proceeds upon be right. The Principle is (and a very moderate one sure, the generality of Writers straining the Matter a great deal higher) that the Object of Faith is inevident as far as Believ'd. The Consequence is, that therefore a thing may be believ'd, though inevident. 'Tis true indeed one of these is an Absolute, and the other only a Relative inevidence. But this signifies

Nothing

Nothing to the Argument. For why may not a thing really and in it self inevident be believ'd, when even that which is Evident is Consider'd by Faith as inevident? Why, then 'tis all one (as to Faith) as if it were so indeed; For what does the Evidence signify, or what real alteration does it make, if Faith has no regard to it, nor Consideration of it? And what should hinder then but that a thing really inevident may be believ'd, especially if reveal'd by God himself, and concerning himself. The short is, Faith as *Faith* has no *regard* to Evidence (I mean that of the thing) and Faith as *Divine* has no *need* of it, and therefore why an inevident thing may not be believ'd is what I do not understand, and would be glad to Learn.

24. But to return (for I look upon this as too much a digression from the present, and too much a Prevention of what is to follow to be further pursued) after having thus discours'd of the Nature of Faith in General, and the double Distribution of it into Humane and Divine, with proper Considerations upon each of them,

it

it remains that it be now further consider'd that each of these may be either *Explicit* or *Implicit*. Then we are said to believe *Explicitly*, when we believe determinately such or such a thing in particular, distinctly knowing what that Particular thing is. And then *Implicitly*, when we believe indeterminately and at large whatever is proposed to us by such an Authority, not knowing what in particular is proposed, or what it is we Believe. Which though it seems to carry the Appearance of an Assent too blind and hood-winkt to be the act of a Reasonable Creature, may yet in its proper place become him as much as the other, and indeed is every whit as rational an Assent in its Ground and Principle. For all Explicit Faith is founded upon Implicit, and has Implicit Faith in it.

25. To understand both this and the Nature of Implicit Faith the better we are to Consider (what has been already intimated) that Faith proceeds upon Premises, as well as Science, and is the Conclusion of a Syllogism. And I further Note (what

(what perhaps may not be unworthy the Observation of the Curious) that the Major Proposition in Faith Explicit is the Conclusion in Faith Implicit, as may be seen in the Syllogism before set down.

*Whatever is reveal'd by God is true,
This is Reveal'd by God,
Therefore this is true.*

The Major Proposition here (whatever is reveal'd by God is true) is the Conclusion of Implicit Faith, whose act is as much to believe to be true whatever God reveals, as the act of Explicit Faith is to believe that this or that in particular is so. So that Explicit Faith proceeds upon Implicit, borrows from it its Conclusion for its Principle, and begins where the other leaves off. Just as in the *Subalternation* of Sciences, that which is a Conclusion in one is a Principle in the other, so 'tis here in the *Subalternation* of these two Faiths, whereof that which is Explicit may be said to be Subalternated to that which is Implicit. Let not any therefore vilify or disparage Implicit

PLICIT Faith as a blind and irrational Assent, since it lays a ground for Explicit, which serves it self of it, using its Conclusion as a Principle, even as what is a Conclusion in *Geometry* is a Principle in *Perspective*. And as Geometry is therefore accounted the Superiour Science, so ought implicit Faith to be reckon'd as the Superiour Faith, upon whose Conclusion the other proceeds, and which it self proceeds thus,

*Whatever is reveal'd by him that is
Infallible is true,
God is Infallible,
Therefore whatever is reveal'd by
God is true.*

Here besides that 'tis plain to be seen that the Conclusion of this last Syllogism is the Principle of the precedent One, and that Explicit Faith *supposes* what is *proved* in Implicit, it may be further noted that Implicit Faith (as being the highest degree of Faith) is due only to the highest, that is, to an Infallible Authority, the reason why whatever is reveal'd by

by God is here Concluded to be true, being, because he is infallible. Infallibility then is the proper ground of Implicit Faith; and accordingly the Church of Rome assuming to her self the Character of *Infallible*, does upon that Supposition rightly require it. I say upon that supposition, for she is right enough in her Consequence, supposing her Principle to be true. But the truth of it is, that is Most Extravagant, and such as carries in it such matchless Arrogance and Presumption as befits only him *who as* ^{2 Thes.} *God sitteth in the temple of God, shew- ^{2. 4.} *ing himself that he is God.* For God only is Infallible, and therefore he only has right to require Implicit Faith. And to him indeed it is due from every one of his Creatures in the highest Measure imaginable, as is also *Implicit Obedience* upon the same Ground. Of both which we have a signal Example in *Abraham*, ^{Heb. xi.} *who when he was call'd by God to* ^{8.} *go out into a place which he should after receive for an Inheritance, is said by Faith to have Obey'd, and to have**

have gone out, not knowing whither he went.

26. But now what can be more dark and inevident than this Implicit Faith? Its Formal Reason indeed is sufficiently clear, and it resolves at last into a Ground highly Rational, and so may be said in that respect to be the highest Reason. For certainly nothing can be more Reasonable than to believe whatever God (who is Infallible) reveals. There is therefore no Darkness on this Side. Nay even the Light it self does not shine more Clear. But as for the *Matter* of it (if I may call it so where nothing distinctly is believ'd) that is sure as dark and obscure as can well be conceiv'd, so dark as even to be *Invisible*. For a Man to believe at large without any restriction or limitation whatever God shall propose to him, let it be what it will, not Knowing what that is (like *Abraham's* going, *not knowing whither he went*) is such a dark and obscure act of Faith as has nothing clear in it but the Humility and Devotion of him who
so

so believes. This is a Faith Worthy of God, as well as peculiar to him, and 'tis the great inevidence and obscurity of it that makes it so. For so far is the Matter of it from having any Evidence in it, that it is not so much as Evident what the Matter of it is. Here then is the very Blackness of Darkness, and he that has this *infolded* Faith (as every true Believer has) and can thus trust God in the Dark, where he sees nothing but only the general Reason of his so doing, is not likely in any of the more explicit instances of it to plead the inevidence of the Article to excuse his Infidelity, or to deny his Faith to an otherwise sufficiently clear Revelation, merely because it is above his shallow Reason.

27. Upon what has been hitherto discours'd it will not be difficult to give in *few* words a Satisfactory Resolution of a Celebrated Question which among the Schoolmen has made a great *many*, and that is, whether Faith belongs to the *Understanding* or to the *Will*: It is plain

plain by the Measures already laid down that it belongs to the Latter. For Faith (as all acknowledge) is an Assent, and Assent is a Species of Judgement, and Judgement (as has been shewn already) is an act of the Will, not of the Understanding, whose only Operation is Perception; and consequently Faith is an act of the Will consenting to, imbracing, acquiescing and reposing it self in what the Understanding represents as proposed and reveal'd by God. And indeed unless Judgement and consequently Faith did belong to the Will as their proper and immediate Principle, 'tis impossible to Conceive how a Man should be blame-worthy for any of his Opinions, or how he should stand accountable either for Error on the one hand, or for Infidelity and Heresy on the other. For if Faith be an act of the Understanding then since the only Operation of the Understanding is Perception, the greatest Fault of an Infidel or a Heretic will be Non-Perception, which indeed is not

Error

Error but *Ignorance*, whereas Infidelity and Heresie are always supposed to include Error, and to be also the worst of Errors. And this Non-perception is only a Negation, and such as resolves into want of Parts, which is not a Moral but a Natural defect, whereas Infidelity and Heresie (as indeed all that is Faulty) are understood to be Privations, and Defects of a Moral Nature. But then to make them so they must be voluntary (nothing being faulty but what is so) that is again they must be *Wilful*, that is, they must be acts of the Will, and Consequently Faith which is the Habit whereof those Sins are Privations, must also belong to the same Principle, or else in short there would be neither Vertue in having it, nor Vice in being without it. And accordingly our Saviour in upbraiding the *Jews* with Infidelity does all along not only by Consequence, but directly and expressly, Charge it upon their Wills : *Ye will not come to me, that ye may have Life.*

Joh. 3.
40.

28. And thus I have gone thorough what I intended, and what indeed is of greatest Consideration, upon this Subject of Faith. In the account of which if I differ from any Authors of the better Character that have either professedly or occasionally written upon it, particularly *Baronius* and *Dr. Pearson*, 'tis not that I love to lay aside great Authorities, or affect to be by my self, but because I follow the best Light of my Understanding, write with Freedom and Ingenuity what I think, and endeavour to represent things as they are, without having regard to Authority any further than I think it joyn'd with Truth and Reason. Which shall also be my Rule in what remains of this Treatise. In the Mean time what has been hitherto discours'd concerning Reason and Faith may serve as a good Preparation in order to an Account of the Great Question Concerning the Belief of things above Reason. But before we enter upon

on any thing of that Nature, 'tis
fit the Distinction of Above Rea-
son, and Contrary to Reason be
Consider'd and rightly Stated ;
which is the task allotted for the
next Chapter.

There are some Distinctions
in the World that are with-
out a Distinction, though Distinctions
be the Ground of all Distinctions, and
this by some is pretended to be of
that Number, who will have the
Parts of it to be Coincident, and that
Contrary to Reason and above Reason
is really still, and are but
different Expressions for one and the
same thing. And though they may
be reasonably supposed to do this
to serve the interest of a Cause to
whose advantage it would be to
have the Distinction taken away
yet they have the Confidence to
Charge the same upon those that
hold it, pretending that it is only a
devious Shift and Evasion invented

C H A P. III.

The Distinction of things Contrary to Reason, and above Reason, Consider'd.

1. **T**HERE are some Distinctions in the World that are without a Difference, though Difference be the Ground of all Distinction, and this by some is pretended to be of that Number, who will have the Parts of it to be Coincident, and that *Contrary to Reason* and *above Reason* signify in reality alike, and are but different Expressions for one and the same thing. And though they may be reasonably suspected to do this to serve the interest of a Cause for whose advantage it would be to have this Distinction taken away, yet they have the Confidence to Charge the same upon those that hold it, pretending that it is only a dextrous Shift and Evasion invented by

by Subtile Men as an Expedient to relieve the Distress of a desperate Argument, when there is nothing else to be said for it.

2. Which of these is the Evasion, either the denying or the allowing this Distinction, will best appear by the Examination of it, which, besides its Serviceableness to our Clearer proceeding in what we are now upon, I am the rather induced to undertake, because (as Mr. Boyle Observes in a little Treatise upon this Subject) *there are divers that employ this Distinction, few that have attempted to explain it, and none that have taken care to justify it.* Indeed He himself is the only Person that I know of that has written professedly about it (and I cannot but wonder that a thing of such Curiosity and Importance should be so little Consider'd) though I think he has not gone to the Bottom of the Subject, nor is sufficiently clear even as far as he goes. However because he has some Considerable Observations upon it (as indeed his Thoughts are generally very good) and there is no reason why we

should refuse any additional Light in so dark and untrodden a way, I shall for the further advantage and illustration of the Matter first draw up into a short view what that Excellent Person has Meditated concerning it, with such Occasional Remarques as I shall think necessary, and then proceed to state the thing according to my own Conceptions, hoping that between us both it will be sufficiently clear'd, and that nothing of any Consequence will be overlook'd that belongs to the Consideration of this so little consider'd, and almost *Virgin* Subject.

3. To give you then in the first place the Sum of Mr. *Boyle's* Account, He proposes in general two things. 1. To declare in what sense the Distinction is to be understood. 2. To prove that it is not an Arbitrary or illusory Distinction, but grounded upon the Nature of things. As to the first he tells you that by things *Above Reason* he Conceives such Notions and Propositions as Mere Reason, that is, unassisted by Revelation would never have

have discover'd to us, whether those things be to our Finite Capacities clearly comprehensible or not. And that by things *Contrary to Reason* he understands such Conceptions and Propositions as are not only undiscoverable by mere Reason, but such as when we do understand them do evidently appear repugnant to some Principle, or to some Conclusion of right Reason.

4. Now before I go any further I would here by this great Man's leave, and with due deference to his high Character, remarque, that though things undiscoverable by mere Reason without Revelation may in a Certain sense be said to be *above Reason*, in as much as they surpass the Natural ability of the Understanding to make the first Discovery of them, yet this is not what Divines mean by *Above Reason* as they use the Phrase in this Distinction, opposing it to *Contrary to Reason*. For this Distinction was intended against the *Socinians*, who generally reject the Mysteries of Faith as contrary to Sense and Reason, to which we reply that they

are not *Contrary* to Reason but only *Above* it. They cry out that this is no Distinction, but a mere Shift and Evasion, pretending that the Parts of it fall in together, and that what is above Reason is also contrary to it, and therefore not to be believ'd. Now 'tis most plain that both they that use this Distinction, and they against whom it is used do not Mean by *things Above Reason* such as are beyond the first invention or Discovery of it. For besides that to mean that our Mysteries are only *undiscoverable* when we say they are above Reason, would be too little a thing to oppose to *Contrary to Reason*, it is also too little a thing to intend by *Mystery*, since though the undiscoverableness of them by Reason might be a sufficient ground of their being so call'd before their Revelation, it can be none now after they are reveal'd. And therefore if we say of these Mysteries now that they are above Reason, we cannot be presumed to intend it in respect of their *undiscoverableness*. And 'tis as plain that that our Adversaries do not so understand

destand us. For they deny that things above Reason are to be believ'd, and that because (according to them) above Reason and contrary to Reason are all one. But now no *Socinian* that understands his own Principle would deny the Credibility of things above Reason, as that signifies only *undiscoverable* by Reason alone, much less would he say that what is above Reason (in that Sense) is also contrary to it. No, without doubt they will in this sense both allow us the Distinction, and the Mysteries (if they may be so call'd) that are built upon it. But then this plainly shews that they do not understand it in this Sense, any more than we.

5. Instead therefore of saying *undiscoverable*, he should have said *incomprehensible* by Reason. Into which he slips unawares in the account of the other part of the Distinction, *things Contrary to Reason*, by saying that they are such as when we do understand them do appear repugnant, &c. which plainly implies that the former things that were said to be above Reason are such as we do

not

not understand, even when discover'd, and not such as we are not able only to Discover, since otherwise there will be no Antithesis in the Second part, in which there is nothing amiss except those words *as are not only undiscoverable*, which in my judgment ought to be expung'd as the Production of the first Mistake.

6. Mr. Boyle proceeds to illustrate his Explanation of this Distinction by a Comparison drawn from Sight. He supposes a Man to be askt by a Diver what he could see in a deep Sea. To which the Man is supposed to reply that he could see into a Sea-green Liquor to the depth of some yards and no further. So that if further ask't if he could see what lies at the Bottom of the Sea, his Answer no doubt would be in the Negative. But then if the Diver should let himself down to the Bottom and bring up thence and shew him Oysters or Muscles with Pearls in them, he would easily acknowledge both that they lay beyond the reach of his Sight, and that the Pearls were Genuin and Good. But
if

if the Diver should further pretend that each of these Pearls was bigger than the Shells they were contain'd in, this would be thought not only undiscernible by the Eyes, but contrary to their Informations, and to admit this would argue the Sight not only to be imperfect, but false and delusory, and accordingly 'tis presum'd that *this* he would not admit.

7. Now I not only allow this Comparison, but even admire it for the singular Aptness and Pertinency of it to illustrate, even to the Sense, the difference between things above and things contrary to Reason, only I think it seems to proceed upon the supposition that by things above Reason are meant such only as are *incomprehensible* by it, which certainly would make the Comparison much more Apposite and Exact. Whereof he himself appears sensible at the end of it, where offering to consider the Matter more distinctly, he tells you that the things above Reason are not all of one sort, but may be distinguish'd into two kinds, sufficiently differing from each other.

Which

which he makes to be these, that there are some things that Reason by its own Light cannot *Discover*, And others, that, when proposed it cannot *Comprehend*. This indeed is true, but then he should have said so sooner, and have told us withal that by things above Reason (as the Phrase is used in this Distinction) he meant the Latter Sort only, the Former not being to the Purpose.

8. However he proceeds upon that part First, that is, to shew that there are divers Truths in the Christian Religion that Reason left to itself would never have been able to find out. Of which he gives several Instances, which as not being to the Point, I pass over, and come to his other Consideration of things above Reason, meaning such as when proposed do surpass our Comprehension, and that (as he well observes) upon one or other of these three Accounts, either as not clearly *Conceivable* by our understanding, such as the Infiniteness of the Divine Nature, or as *inexplicable* by us, such as the Manner how God can
Create

Create a Rational Soul, or how this being an Immaterial Substance can act upon a Human Body, or be acted upon by it, &c. Or else lastly as *Asymmetrical* or unfociable, that is, such, as we see not how to reconcile with other things evidently and confessedly true, whereof he gives an instance in the Case of Prescience and Contingency.

9. He further observes (and I think rightly) that there may be difference of degree in things above Reason, as to their Abstruseness. That some things appear to surpass our understandings immediately, even before attentively lookt into. And other things only when a narrow inspection is made into them, being intelligible enough in the Gross, and as imploy'd in common Discourse. Whereof he gives instances in *Place, Time, and Motion*. And he makes use of this Observation to solve a Difficulty wherein it is pretended that we cannot profess to believe things which we acknowledge to be above our Reason, without discovering that we do not well consider what we say, and that we then

An Account of

then talk like Parrots. To which the Substance of his Answer is, that we may talk of those things according to that Notion of them which is more Obvious and Superficial, though not according to that which is Philosophical and Accurate.

10. After this Explanation of what is meant by Above Reason and contrary to Reason he comes in the Second place to justify the Distinction by shewing that it is grounded upon the Nature of things. And that he does by shewing that there is no Necessity that things above Reason should be also Contrary to Reason. This he shews first of things above Reason in the first Sense, *viz.* those that are undiscoverable by Reason alone, but this being not the sense of Above Reason as it is used in this Distinction; and since things according to this sense above Reason are not affirm'd by our Adversaries to be contrary to it, I pass over all that he says upon this part, and strike in with him again where he shews the same of things above Reason in the Second sense. I cannot meet with any thing

thing directly under that Head, but only a few Passages here and there scatter'd up and down. As when he says of *Galileo*, that when he first made his Discoveries with the *Telescope* and said that there were Planets that mov'd about *Jupiter*, He said something that other Astronomers could not discern to be true, but, nothing that they could prove to be false. And again when he says that for a thing to be above Reason is Extrinsiccal and Accidental to its being true or false. Because to be above our Reason is not an Absolute thing, but a Respective One, importing a Relation to the Measure of Knowledge that belongs to Human understanding. And therefore it may not be above Reason in reference to a more enlightened Intellect &c. which indeed is rightly and very judiciously remark'd in it self, and no less pertinently to the present business. And again when he says that there are some things true which yet are liable to Objections not directly answerable, and so above Reason. He instances in the Controversie of the Divi-

Divisibility of Quantity, where each side of the Contradiction is press'd with unanswerable Objections, and yet as parts of a Contradiction, one of them must necessarily be true. And yet take which you will you run into invincible Difficulties. Which indeed well concludes that a thing that is above Reason may yet be true, and if true then not contrary to Reason, it being impossible that what is so should be true. Which one Consideration is indeed enough to justify the Distinction beyond all exception.

II. Mr. Boyle has yet a further Observation concerning this Distinction too Considerable to be pass'd over, and that is, that he looks upon it to be of Importance not only to the defence of some Mysteries of the Christian Religion, but even of some important Articles of Natural Theology, in which (as he shews by several Instances) there are many Doctrins which must be acknowledged to be true, and yet whose *Modus* is not explainable.

12. After

12. After this he Considers an Objection wherein it is pretended that the granting this Distinction would be of bad Consequence, as affording shelter to any unintelligible stuff that a bold Enthusiast may obtrude under the venerable Title of a *Mystery*, that is above Reason. To which he answers very judiciously, that he does not deny but that the Distinction is liable to be ill imploy'd, but that this is no other than what is common to it with divers other Distinctions, which are without Scruple Admitted because useful, and not rejected because they have not the Priviledge that they can never be Misapplied. And that therefore both in reference to those other Distinctions, and that he had been treating of, it becomes Men to stand upon their Guard, and strictly examine how far the Doctrine proposed as a *Mystery*, is intitled to the benefit of this Distinction. Which if it should be employ'd to justify any thing, that, though styl'd a *Mystery*, is but a pretended one, the Error (as he well observes in the Close of all) will lye, Not
I in

in the Groundlesness of the Distinction, but in the Erroneousness of the Application.

13. In this you have the Sum and Substance, as briefly and as clearly as I could represent it, of Mr. Boyle's Thoughts concerning things above Reason and contrary to Reason, which, like all his, are great and strong, and (allowing only for those inaccuracies taken Notice of) just and true. And now though what this Excellent Person has offer'd may serve to let in a great deal of Light into the Distinction, yet since a thing of such Consequence if true, and so much Contested whether true or no, can never be made too Clear, and sometimes a different, though not better, Representation of a thing may contribute to its further Illustration, every Reader having his particular *Point of View*, so as that the very same Notion or Truth that does not Meet with him in one Posture, may shine full in his Face and strike him with success in another, I shall therefore under the Shelter of Mr. Boyle's Authority, and by the advantage of his Light,
venture

venture to set down my own Thoughts concerning this weighty Point, applying my self chiefly to that part of it, wherein I think the other Account Most defective.

14. And first though it should be true that to be above Reason is to be Incomprehensible, and to be Contrary to Reason is to appear repugnant to some Principle or Conclusion of Right Reason, yet I do not think this of it self sufficient either to Clear or to Justifie the Distinction, since it may be both again *demanded* what it is to be incomprehensible, and what repugnant; and again *disputed* whether incomprehensible and repugnant be not the same, as well as whether that which is above Reason be not also Contrary to it. And then we are but where we were before. This Account of the Matter is then too Gross and General to be rested in, and we must be therefore more minute and particular in our Explanation of it, if we would be more Clear.

15. However since Generals are to go before, and do also prepare the way for Particulars, I shall first propose

pose the general Idea of things above Reason and contrary to Reason, and then particularize upon that Idea, by opening and unfolding more distinctly and explicitly what is contain'd in it, and by so comparing and collating together the two parts of the Notion as to shew the real Difference that is between them. So that I shall make but one work of the *Explanatory* and *Justificatory* parts, supposing that there needs no more to the Justification of the Distinction, than only to have the Members of it well explain'd. For if the Idea of Above Reason be distinct from the Idea of Contrary to Reason (as the Explanation of them will shew that it is) then the Distinction proceeds upon a real Difference, is grounded upon the Nature of things, and has all that is necessary to a true and good Distinction.

16. By things above Reason then (as the Expression is used in this Distinction) I conceive to be Meant, Not such as Reason of it self cannot Discover, but such as when proposed it cannot Comprehend. And by things Contrary to Reason I conceive such

such as it can and does actually comprehend, and that to be absolutely Impossible. Or in other words, a thing is then above Reason when we do not comprehend how it can be, and then Contrary to Reason when we do positively comprehend that it cannot be. Thus in the General.

17. But to be a little more Particular, we are to Consider upon the first Part, that when we speak of things above Reason, the word Reason here (as was shewn in the first Chapter) signifies the same as *Understanding*, and there being but one only Operation of that, namely Perception, by *Comprehend* here must be meant the same as by *Perceive*. So that when we say of things above Reason that they are such as Reason cannot Comprehend, 'tis the same as to say they are such as the Understanding cannot Perceive. But then when we say, *Cannot Perceive*, 'tis to be carefully noted that this is not to be understood of the literal and Grammatical *Meaning* of the Proposition, as if the thing said to be *Above Reason* were perfectly unintelligible, but only of the *Truth* of it,

as was observ'd before concerning Faith. And then again when we say that Above Reason is when we do not Comprehend or Perceive the Truth of a thing, this must not be meant of not Comprehending the Truth in its whole Latitude and Extent, so that as many Truths should be said to be above Reason as we cannot thus thoroughly comprehend and pursue throughout all their Consequences and Relations to other Truths (for then almost every thing would be Above Reason) but only of not comprehending the Union or Connexion of those immediate Ideas of which the Proposition supposed to be above Reason consists. And which is therefore said to be above Reason not because the simple and direct Meaning of its Terms is unintelligible, or because the Truth of it is not comprehensible in its remotest and utmost Extent, but purely because the Connexion of its Ideas, or the manner of it, is not discernible, and that partly for want of sufficient clearness of the Ideas themselves so as to be able to perceive their Union *Intuitively*, and partly for want
of

of a due and proper Medium whereby to compare them, so as to discern their Union in the way of *Science* and *Demonstration*.

18. 'Tis also to be Observ'd upon the Second part of the Explanation, that I chuse rather to say that things contrary to Reason are such as we Perceive to be *Impossible*, than such as *appear contrary to some Principle, or some Conclusion of Right Reason*. This being the more General and Absolute Idea, whereof the two other are but Instances and Specifications. For then is a thing said to be Impossible when its Ideas cannot stand together or be united. Which may be either because of the immediate Opposition and Inconsistency of the Ideas themselves with themselves so as Mutually to Exclude each other (as in a Contradiction) or because of their inconsistency with some other Truth, with which it cannot Comport. Or in other words, either because one of the Ideas cannot consist with the other, by reason of the immediate opposition that is between them, or because the Union of both is inconsistent with some

Truth or other, which therefore will not suffer them to be United. Which Truth will be indeed either a Principle or a Conclusion of right Reason. And then we are said to *Perceive* a thing to be Impossible when we perceive that its Ideas cannot stand together, and that either immediately by the very inconsistency of the Ideas themselves, or mediately by the Repugnance that they carry to some other Truth, whether Principle or Conclusion. Which *Repugnance* I take to consist in this, that the supposed Principle or Conclusion cannot stand with the Union of such Ideas, and that therefore if such a Principle or such a Conclusion be true (as is supposed) then such Ideas are not United, and indeed are as incapable of Union, that is as *impossible*, as if there were an immediate inconsistency between the Ideas themselves. So that for a thing to be Contrary to Reason, is, in short, for the Understanding to perceive the Absolute impossibility of it, or that its Ideas cannot stand together, which it does either Immediately by perceiving the direct inconsistency of those

those Ideas, or Mediate by perceiving their inconsistency with some evident and incontestable Truth or other, whether Principle or Conclusion. For the way and method is the same in knowing a thing to be False or impossible as in knowing it to be True, and accordingly as the Process of the Understanding is either Immediate or Mediate in the latter, so is it also in the Former. But though there are these different ways of perceiving the impossibility of a thing, 'tis in the General Perception of its Impossibility and not in the several ways of it that its contrariety to Reason must be made Formally to consist; Even as it was shewn before of Knowledge, which is made to consist in the Perception of the Relation of Ideas, and not in this or that determinate manner of perceiving it, which indeed serve afterwards to distinguish Knowledge into its kinds (as suppose *Intuitive* and *Demonstrative*) but do not enter into its First and General Idea. For which Consideration I think the Perception of a things impossibility does better express its Contrariety

Contrariety to Reason than the Repugnance it appears to have to some Principle or Conclusion of it, that being only (as I said before) an instance and specification (and but one single one too) of its Impossibility.

19. So Now we are arrived to a Clear and Distinct Conception of things Above Reason and things Contrary to Reason. A thing is then above Reason when we do not Perceive or Comprehend how it can be. And then Contrary to Reason when we do Perceive that it Cannot be, or is Impossible. As to give a plain and sensible Instance of each of these. That the sides of an *Hyperbola* should be always approaching to each other and yet never meet, though continued to infinity ; is a Proposition of unquestion'd Certainty in Geometry, and yet such as passes the Reason of a Man to Comprehend how it can be, and therefore may properly be said to be one of those things that are above Reason. But now that a Triangle should have Parallel Sides, is not only above Reason, but directly Contrary to it.

For

For here the Understanding is not only at a loss to Comprehend how it may be, but does positively and evidently perceive that it cannot be, it being utterly impossible that a Figure of Three Lines should have its Sides Parallel to each other.

20. Now though by this Explanation of things above Reason and contrary to Reason the Difference between them is already obvious even to the eye, and stares a Man in the very Face, like things of great Inequality whose Disproportion appears at View, without Measuring them, yet for further Satisfaction's sake, and to make the matter as plain as any thing in Nature to all but those who either have not, or will not use their Understandings, let us a little Compare these Ideas together, thereby the better to illustrate their Difference.

21. It is most Evident that the Idea of things above Reason and the Idea of things contrary to Reason are two really distinct Ideas, and that One is Not the Other. This immediately appears from the very direct View of the Ideas themselves.

For

For what can be More plain than that Not to Comprehend how a thing may be, and to Comprehend that it cannot be, are two different things? And what better way have we to know the Distinction of things, but only that the Idea of one is not the Idea of another? But then besides, the Ideas of these things are not only Formally different from each other, but have also different Properties and Characters belonging to them, and such too as are exclusive of each other, and which therefore do manifestly shew the Ideas to which they belong to be distinct. For, for a thing to be above Reason implies only a *Negation*, the Not Comprehending how a thing can be, but for a thing to be Contrary to Reason implies the *Position* of an Intellectual act, the Comprehending that it cannot be. Again, in things above Reason the Proposition is supposed not to be understood, whereas in things Contrary to Reason, it is supposed to be well understood, and that to be false and impossible. Again, in things above Reason the Mind determines nothing concerning

ing the *Object* proposed, whether it be true or whether it be false, whether it be Possible, or whether it be Impossible. All that she determines is concerning her own *Act*, that she does not *Comprehend* how it can be. But whether it be or not, that she does not affirm, but holds herself in a perfect Suspence. But now in things Contrary to Reason the Mind is every whit as positive and decisive, and does determine as boldly and freely as in those things that are most according to it. Whereby it plainly appears that to be Contrary to Reason is something more than to be above it, and that the Mind proceeds a great deal further in the former than in the latter, the Language of the Soul in things above Reason being only, *How can these things be!* But in things Contrary to Reason she is Positive and Dogmatical, roundly pronouncing, *This cannot be.* So that unless there be no difference between a Negation and a Positive Act, between the Ignorance or Non-Perception of a thing, and the knowing it to be False, between Suspension and a peremptory Deter-

Determination, between a greater and a less, 'tis most undeniably evident that the Parts of this Distinction are not only really but widely different, and that to be above Reason is one thing, and to be contrary to Reason is another.

22. If it be pretended (as some perhaps may be likely to Object) that to be Contrary to Reason implies a Negation, as well as to be above Reason, because it is there supposed to be Comprehended that the thing is False and cannot be, and that therefore they agree in one of the Main instances of their Difference, to this the Answer is Clear and Full. I grant there is a Negation in one as well as the other, but then I distinguish of Negation. There is a Negation of the *Act*, and a Negation of the *Object*. Contrary to Reason does indeed imply a Negation of the *Object*, that is, it implies a Separation and dis-union of certain Ideas, as inconsistent and incompatible one with another. But it does not imply a Negation of the *Act*, but the quite Contrary, because the understanding is here supposed

supposed positively to comprehend the thing, and withal the Impossibility of it, which is not done in things Above Reason, wherein the Negation is that of the Act. So that this first and great difference between them stands firm and good.

23. And now having thus far justified the reality of this distinction of things Above Reason and Contrary to Reason both by the *Explanation* and *Collation* of the Parts of it, which thereby appear to consist of Ideas as different as can well be conceiv'd, I might further proceed to do the same by producing some Instances of things confessedly Above Reason that are also notwithstanding as confessedly True. For if any one thing that is Above Reason be yet found to be true, this plainly demonstrates the thing in Question (if there can be yet any Question about it) most evidently shewing that what is Above Reason is not as such Contrary to Reason, it being impossible that what is Contrary to Reason should be true, whatever is Contrary to Reason being also as Contrary to Truth.

I might

I might also further alledge that to be Above Reason does equally abstract from True and False (which Contrary to Reason does not) and that not only because, as I observed before, it determines nothing concerning its Object, but also because 'tis a thing not of an Absolute, but of a Relative Importance, as being an extrinsecal Denomination taken not from the Nature of the Object as it is in it self, but only as it is to us, and in relation to our not only Finite, but very Limited Capacities. For to be Above Reason is not to be Above Reason in general or all Reason, so as to be absolutely incomprehensible, but only Human Reason. But then that which is Above the Reason of a Man may not be Above the Reason of an Angel (as indeed what is Above the Reason of one Man may not transcend that of another) and what is above the Reason of an Angel may yet be perfectly comprehended by God, the Supreme and Sovereign Reason. So that to be Above Reason here is of a respective signification, such as does not express the quality of the Object

as

as it is in its own Nature, but only as it is in reference to such a particular Faculty, whereas to be Contrary to Reason is not a Relative but an Absolute thing, and whatever is Contrary to Reason, is Contrary to all Reason, and so consequently to Truth. I say I might further insist on these and some other Considerations, but being partly prevented here by Mr. Boyle (whose Account I would have used to supply the defects of Mine, as Mine is intended to supply some of his) and having so abundantly clear'd the difference of these things already, I shall not so far distrust either the Strength of the Argument, or that of my Reader's Understanding, as to prosecute this Matter any further than only to shape an Answer out of what has been laid down, to an Objection which I meet with in a Modern Writer against *Monsieur Jurieu*, and which, to do it the utmost Justice, I will set down in his own words.

24. I have Consider'd (says he) the Distinction which they use between being Contrary to Reason, and being above Reason. 'Tis agreed that 'tis not possible

*Avis Sur
le Tableau
du Socinisme.
Traité 1.
pag. 143*

possible to believe what is Contrary to Reason. But 'tis said that we can well believe what is above Reason. This Distinction seems to me of no use, or else I do not comprehend it. For if by being above Reason it be meant that we do not comprehend a Truth in its whole Extent, though what we conceive of it be clear and certain, I own that in this sense one ought to believe what is above Reason. But if by being above Reason be meant a Doctrine, wherein we see nothing Clear, a Doctrine which our Reason loses the sight of on all its sides, I mean that all the Propositions which may be extracted from it appear incomprehensible, such as one as this for example, that the three Divine Persons make but one God, &c. It seems that to be above Reason in this sense, is the same as to be intirely inaccessible to Reason, which differs nothing, but in words, from being Contrary to Reason.

25. I suppose whoever has duely consider'd and well comprehended the Tenour of the foregoing Discourse, can neither be insensible of the Deficiency of this Allegation, nor be long at a loss what Answer

to return to it. But to spare my Reader this Trouble, My Reply is, that this Author's Argument proceeds upon a wrong Supposition. He supposes here that to be *Above Reason* must be either the Not Comprehending a thing in its whole Latitute and extent, or the Comprehending Nothing at all of it. Whereas I have shewn before that 'tis neither of them; That we do not mean by Above Reason what is all over unintelligible, even as to the very *Meaning* of the Proposition, nor what is not to be Comprehended in its utmost extent, but only what is incomprehensible to us as to the Truth of the thing, or the Manner of it. 'Tis true indeed if the Proposition were perfectly unintelligible, so that (as he says) *we could see nothing clear in it*; even as to the very Sense and Meaning of it, we could no more believe it than what is Contrary to Reason, though even then it would not (as this Author confusely enough pretends) be the same with it, because what is Contrary to Reason is supposed to be well understood. But 'tis much otherwise

if it be incomprehensible only as to the Truth or Manner of the thing. This as I shall shew hereafter may very well be Beleiv'd, though what is Contrary to Reason cannot; and what is utterly unintelligible cannot. And I have sufficiently shewn already that what is *thus* only *in-accessible* to Reason differs, a little more than in words, from being contrary to it.

26. And now if Humane Nature were not a very unaccountable thing, I should stand greatly amazed at either the Natural or wilful Blindness of those who are for confounding things so vastly different as the parts of this Distinction, of things above Reason and contrary to it, most apparently are. There are indeed some things which we are ordinarily taught to distinguish, and yet when strictly examin'd and compared, will be found to have no real ground of Distinction in them. And 'tis every whit as great (and almost as Common) a Fault to distinguish things that do not differ, as to confound those that do. And there are also

also other things of such near Resemblance and Cognation to each other that there needs a great deal of Art, Subtlety and nice Inspection to discern their Difference. So Fine and Minute and almost imperceptible are the Lines that terminate their Natures, and divide them from one another. But the Ideas of these things are as different as those of a Man and a Tree, a Triangle and a Square, so that a Man must wink hard not to perceive it, nor be very insincere not to acknowledge it. And I cannot imagine why those especially who are known to serve themselves upon occasion of Distinctions which have no other Foundation than the mere Will and Pleasure (unless you will say Interest) of those that use them, should yet reject such a Solid and well-grounded, as well as well Authorized, one as this, but only because it is not for their turn, and, if admitted, would like a Bomb thrown into their Garrison, blow up and lay waste their Main Strength, and force them to desert and give

up a Cause which they are (now especially) most Zealously Fond of, and seem resolv'd even *against Reason* to Maintain.

27. For I must further remarque (and 'tis an Observation not lightly to be pass'd over) that if this One Distinction of things above Reason, and things contrary to Reason be once admitted; or shewn to be real, Solid and well-grounded, the main part of the *Socinian* Controversie is immediately, or at least in the very next Consequence, at an end. For the Reason why they will not believe things above Reason is because (as they pretend) Above Reason differs nothing in reality from Contrary to Reason, and so those things that are above Reason are also as much contrary to it as above it, and what is Contrary to Reason is on both sides acknowledg'd impossible to be believ'd. Well, but then if it be made appear (as I think by this time is sufficiently done) that these two are quite different things, and that to be above Reason is not the same as to be contrary to it, then

then even by their own Confession there can be no pretence why what is above Reason may not be Believ'd. Which I take to be the true inducement that makes these Men stand out so fiercely and obstinately against this Distinction (for they are aware what mischief it will do 'em) as it is also the reason why I have bestow'd so much care and pains to clear and justify it.

28. And thus having given an Account of these great and Fundamental things, what Reason is, what Faith is, and what it is to be Above, and what Contrary to Reason, we have now prepared the way to the more full and direct Consideration of the Belief of things above Reason, the true state of which Question by what has been hitherto discours'd appears to be this, Whether we may not Assent upon the Authority of Divine Revelation to such things as our Understanding or Reason cannot perceive or Comprehend as to the Truth or Manner of them. Or, whether our not being able thus to Comprehend them, be a

sufficient Reason why we should not believe them. For the Resolution of which we have already laid the Grounds, and shall now proceed more directly to build upon them in the following Chapter.

CHAP.

C H A P. IV.

That Human Reason is not the Measure of Truth.

WE have gain'd a most wonderful Point in the foregoing Chapter, by proving the Distinction between things Above and things Contrary to Reason, and such as of it self alone is sufficient Not only immediately to decide, but even forever to Silence the Controversie between us and our Socinian Adversaries concerning the Belief of things above Reason. For the only Objection that is or can possibly be pretended against the Belief of things above Reason being the supposed Contrariety of the same things to Reason, if it be shewn that to be above Reason involves no such Contrariety, then the Objection against the belief of such things is fairly and wholly removed,

ed, and consequently there remains no Reason why they may not be Believ'd. So that I cannot but look upon the Substance of my Work as most effectually done already, and those of our Adversaries that have any reasonable Measure of Penetration and Sincerity must needs be sensible of it. And I dare appeal even to their own Consciences whether they are not. However considering the importunity of those I have to deal with, as well as the weight of the Cause it self, I shall endeavour the further establishment of it upon some other Considerations, whereby I shall also give further Confirmation, and so repay what I am indebted to the Point contended for in the preceding Chapter, since we may as well argue backwards from the Believableness of things above Reason to their not Contrariety, as forwards from their not Contrariety to their Believableness, the Consequence being full as good, thus, *Above Reason Believable, therefore not Contrary*, as thus, *Above Reason not Contrary, therefore Believable*. Now in order to the fuller

Fuller Conviction and demonstration of the Believableness of things above Reason I set out upon this ground, that *Humane Reason is not the Measure of Truth.*

2. 'Tis agreed among the Masters of Reason that as all Proof ought to be only of such things as need it, so there are Propositions so Clear and Evident of themselves that they have no need of being demonstrated, and that there are some again that are not capable of Demonstration, the Fulness and immediateness of their Evidence rendering them strictly indemonstrable. And it has been charged by one of the most Considerable of them as a Fault in the Method of the *Geometricians* that they set themselves to prove things that have no need of Proof, whereof he gives an Instance in *Euclid*, who goes formally to work to prove that two sides of a Triangle taken together are greater than one, although this be most Evident even from the Notion only of a Right Line, which is the shortest that can possibly be between two Points, and the Natural Measure of Distance from

*L' Art de
Penser.*

P. 432.

from one Point to another, which it could not be if it were not also the shortest of all Lines that can be drawn from Point to Point.

3. Now though I cannot say that the Proposition of this Chapter is so Evident of it self as not to be capable of Demonstration, yet I must Confess I cannot but think it of the Number of those that do not need any, that is I mean, to those who will but take the Pains to consider it with Attention, and are withal so sincere as to say ingenuously what they inwardly think. For to un-attentive or Captious Persons nothing is plain (since there is Nothing but what some will contradict, and there are those who profess to doubt of every thing) and even the Sun it self can't make a Man see, if either he want eyes, or will shut 'em. I cannot therefore say that to such men either this or any other Proposition is plain, but I would venture to be tried by any competent and indifferent Considerer whether this be not indeed a very plain and certain Proposition, as plain as most of those which pass for Principles

principles and Maxims in Discourse, that *Human Reason is not the Measure of Truth*. And accordingly I should justly fear incurring the same Censure that is charged upon the *Geometricians*, of going to prove what is evident, were there not something peculiar in the present Case that makes it very different from theirs. For they dealing in Matters of an Abstract and indifferent Nature, and such wherein the Lusts and Passions of men are altogether uninteressed, have no real need to prove evident things, because for that very reason their Evidence is never Contested; whereas the Point I have now in hand being of a Moral Concernment and such as encounters the Partialities and false Biasses of Humane Nature, particularly that great and governing one of *Self-Love*, though it should be of equal evidence with some of their Maxims, will yet not be equally secure from Opposition, and pass alike uncontested. And so there may be need of proving it, if not to do any necessary Service to the Proposition it self, yet to satisfy the
impor-

importunity of the Men I argue with. Which indeed is the present Case, since (as was intimated in the Beginning) the Sentiment of these Men concerning the disbelief of things above Reason resolves at last into this Principle, that Human Reason is the Measure of Truth. Which therefore both for their Satisfaction and Refutation must be shewn to be False.

4. Now when I say that Human Reason is not the Measure of Truth my meaning is, that it is not that Common Standard whereby Truth in the General is to be Measured so that of every thing it may be safely Concluded that it is either true or not true according as it accords with this Measure, as 'tis comprehensible or not Comprehensible by Human Reason. 'Tis true indeed there is a certain Sense in which Human Reason sometimes is, and may be truly said to be the Measure of Truth, in as much as whatever the Understanding does clearly and distinctly Perceive may be concluded as most certainly true, it being impossible that a thing should be other-

wife

wise than as we clearly perceive it to be, without supposing our Perceptive Faculties to be in themselves Naturally False, and without supposing it also necessary that we should fall into Errour even in the right use of these Faculties (it being impossible to conceive a More right use of them than to Assent only to what we clearly Perceive) which are not only in themselves manifest Absurdities, but such also as would necessarily infer the Authour of our Natures to be also the Authour of our Errours and Deceptions. It must therefore be admitted by all what the Philosophers of the *Cartesian* way so earnestly stand and Contend for, that Clearness of Perception is the great Rule and *Criterion* of Truth, so far that whatever we do clearly and distinctly perceive to be true is really in it self True. But then this is only to be a Partial and inadequate Rule, and in some certain limited respect only, not absolutely and in general. For though I grant that whatever we clearly perceive is true, yet I deny that it follows likewise Backwards, that what-

whatever is true we do also clearly Perceive, and so consequently that whatever we do not clearly Perceive is therefore not True. By which it is plain that this *Cartesian* Maxim must be very much abused to prove that Human Reason is the Common and General Measure of Truth, and I dare say the Great Authors of it never intended it to that purpose.

5. Reason or Understanding in general may be safely said, and must necessarily be allow'd to be the Measure of Truth. For Truth in general carries a necessary Relation to understanding in general, as fully adequate and commensurate to it. So that all Truth is simply and absolutely intelligible, the greatest and sublimest Truths as much as the least and meanest, those which the Angels study and desire to look into, as much as those which employ the narrow Thoughts of the poorest Rustic. The Former are in themselves as intelligible as the latter, and if not actually so well understood 'tis not because of any incapacity in the Objects, but by reason of the Disproportion of the Faculties
that

that are Conversant about them. But this disproportion must not be Universal, nor extend throughout the whole Order of Being. For what is intelligible must be so to some Understanding (since what no Understanding can Comprehend is the same as not to be intelligible) and consequently there must be an Understanding that Comprehends all that is truly intelligible, that is, all Truth. And accordingly it may be truly said of this All-Comprehensive Understanding, that it is the Measure of Truth, so that whatever this perfect Understanding does not understand is not intelligible, and if not intelligible, then also not True. Besides that it might be further Consider'd (were this a proper place for so Abstract and Metaphysical a Speculation) that Truth it Self, as to the real Nature and Essence of it, is one and the same with the Divine Ideas as they are related to one another, and does therefore exist Originally and intirely in the Mind of God, who is Substantial Truth, and accordingly does Comprehend all Truth.

L

and

and so consequently is the Measure of it. And because this All-comprehensive Understanding is contain'd within the Extent of Reason or Understanding in General, therefore it may be truly said also of Reason or Understanding in General that it is the Measure of Truth, it being most certain that what is above all Reason, or what no Reason whatsoever can Comprehend is as much above Truth too, and cannot possibly be true.

6. But though it be thus necessary to allow this of Reason in General, the same cannot be allow'd of Human Reason. For whatever is the Measure of Truth must be fully adequate and Commensurate to Truth. That's Certain. And therefore if Human Reason be the Measure of Truth it must have the same compass and extent with Truth, and possess it whole and intire, if not Essentially and Substantially as God does, yet at least Noetically and by way of Theory, so as to be able thoroughly to Perceive and Comprehend all Truth. But now that this Qualification cannot

not possibly agree to Human Reason (though it be somewhat unreasonable that I should be put to prove such a Proposition as this) I hope fully to demonstrate upon a Double Consideration, one taken from the Nature of Human Reason, and the other from the Nature of Truth.

7. And first to begin with Truth. This, as the Most thinking and Metaphysical Persons Conceive of it, is supposed to consist in the Relations of equality or inequality, or Agreement or Disagreement. Now we are to Consider that these Relations may be of Three Sorts, either such as are between Created Beings, or such as are between Intelligible Ideas, or such as are between Created Beings and their Ideas. And we are also to Consider that there are two General Sorts of Truths extremely different one from another, and therefore carefully to be distinguish'd. Those that regard only the Abstract Natures of things, and their immutable Essences, independently on their actual Existence. And others a-

gain that do regard things that do actually Exist. The former of these Constitute that Order of Truths which we call *Necessary*, the latter that which we call *Contingent*. And this double order of Truths results from that threefold Relation before-mention'd. From the first and third Relations arise Contingent Truths, which are nothing else but the Relations of agreement or disagreement that are either between Created Beings themselves, or between Created Beings and their Ideas. And these I call Contingent Truths in opposition to those that are Necessary and Eternal, partly because these Relations could not begin to exist before those Beings were produced (it being impossible that there should be Relations between things that are not) and partly because these Relations might not have existed, because those Beings might not have been produced. And as Contingent Truths arise from the first and third, so from the second and middle Relations result those Truths which are Necessary, Eternal, and Immutable,
and

and which I understand to be nothing else but the Relations of Agreement or Disagreement that are between Ideas.

8. I go here upon the common and allow'd Distinction between Necessary and Contingent Truths, and upon the as much allow'd Supposition that there is such an Order of Truths as are Necessary and Eternal, which therefore I take for granted as a Principle, not to decline the trouble of proving it, but because it is a Confess'd as well as Evident thing, and I care not for proving any more evident things than I needs must. And that these Necessary and Eternal Truths are in this precisely distinguish'd from those that are Contingent, *that they are the Relations that are between Ideas*, I think is plain from the very Notion and Nature of them, because they are supposed to be such Truths as regard the Abstract Natures and Essences of things as they are in Idea, and not as they have an actual Existence *in rerum Naturâ*, since then they would not be necessary, but Contingent Truths,

L 3 which

which would be contrary to the Supposition. And Because these Necessary Truths are the most considerable and principal sort of Truths, as being the Ground and Foundation of all Science, and the true and proper Objects of our Theory and Contemplation, and because for the same Reason whenever we speak of Truth Absolutely and in General we are presumed to mean necessary and immutable Truth, hence it is that Truth is commonly said by Metaphysical Writers to consist in the Relations that are between Ideas, though indeed this be strictly true only of *Necessary* Truth. But it is sufficient to the present purpose that it is true of this. And so much I suppose will readily be granted me at least, that the general Nature and Reason of Necessary and Eternal Truths consists in the Relations that are between Ideas.

9. I further add that these Ideas must be the same with the *Divine* Ideas. 'Tis true indeed that exactly speaking all Ideas are Divine Ideas, even those which we use to call our own, it being most Certain

tain (as might easily and with the greatest Evidence be shewn) that the immediate Objects of our Understandings are no other than the Ideas of the Divine Intellect, in which we see and contemplate all things. But not to enter into this sublime Speculation at present, it will be sufficient to consider that unless the Ideas whose Relations Constitute those Truths which are Necessary and Eternal be the Divine Ideas, it will be impossible that Necessary and Eternal Truths should be what we suppose they are, that is Necessary and Eternal. For Necessary and Eternal Truths must be Necessary and Eternal Relations, and it being impossible that Relations should be more Necessary or Eternal than the Subjects from which they result, unless these Ideas the Subjects of these Relations be Necessary and Eternal, how can their Relations be so? 'Tis plain therefore that these Ideas must be Necessary and Eternal. But now I pray what Ideas are so but the *Divine*? What is there in the whole Compass of Being that is Necessary,

Eternal and Immutable but God and his Divine Perfections? As therefore we say that these Necessary and Eternal Truths are Relations between *Ideas*, and not such as are between either Created Entities themselves, or between them and their Ideas, because then they would be of the Order of Contingent, not of Necessary Truths, For the same reason we must say that they are the Relations that are between the *Divine Ideas*, those only being sufficiently steady and Permanent Subjects to sustain such Stable and Immutable Relations. And indeed were it not for those Representative Perfections of the Divine Nature which we call *Ideas*, there would be no Necessary and Eternal Essences to support these Necessary and Eternal Relations, and then there could be no such Relations, and if no such Relations, then there could be no Necessary Truths, and if no Necessary Truths then no Science. Which by the way would most Convincingly prove to any Capable and Attentive Understanding the absolute Necessity and Certainty of

of a God, as the most inmost Ground and *Central* Support of the whole Intellectual World.

10. Well then it can no longer be doubted but that these Necessary and Eternal Truths are the Relations that are between the *Divine Ideas*. But now as these Ideas are Infinite as being the Essential Perfections of God, and really identify'd with his Divine Nature and Substance, so it must necessarily follow that the Relations that result from them, and subsist between them must also be Infinite. And then since these Truths do essentially Consist in, and in their Reason and Formality are no other than these Ideal Relations, it no less evidently follows that Truth also must be Infinite too.

11. Which also will be necessary to Conclude upon another Account. For I consider again that since Relations do not in reality differ as distinct Entities from their Subjects and Terms (as the Relations of two Circles supposed to be equal to each other do not really differ from the Circles themselves so related) these
Ideal

Ideal Relations must in the reality of the thing be one and the same with the Divine Ideas themselves, and consequently with the Divine Nature with which these Ideas are identified. And accordingly Truth which is the same with these Ideal Relations must also as to the real Essence and Substance of it be one and the same with the Divine Nature.

12. And that indeed it is so may be further, and somewhat more directly, demonstrated thus. That God is the Cause of whatever is besides himself, or, that whatever is, is either God or the Effect of God is a clear and acknowledg'd Principle. Necessary Truth then is either God or the Effect of God. But it is not the Effect of God, and therefore it can be no other than God himself. Now that it is not the Effect of God, the many gross Absurdities which that supposition draws after it I think will oblige him that Considers them to acknowledge. For First, if Necessary Truth be the effect of God either it would not be necessary, which is against
the

the Supposition; or if it be, then as being a necessary Effect it must have a necessary Cause, that is a Cause necessarily determin'd to act, and so God would be a *necessary* Agent, even *ad extra*. He would also be an *intelligent* Agent. The Consequence is not to be avoided. For if Truth be the effect of God then antecedently to the effecting of it, there was no Truth; and consequently no Knowledge, because there could be nothing known; and so God in the production of Truth (if indeed he did produce it) must be supposed to act altogether in the dark, and without any Intelligence. Again, if Truth be the Effect of God, then the Perfection of the Divine Understanding must be supposed to depend upon something that is not God, may upon something created by God, whereas God is the true perfective Object of all his Creatures, and is himself completely Happy in the sole Contemplation of himself. 'Twill follow again that God has constituted an Order of Realities which he has not Power to abolish; that he has made some things which he cannot

*Cogit.
Rational.
de Deo,
p. 296.*

not unmake again. And lastly to add no more, If Truth be the Effect of God then it cannot be God, (because God cannot produce what is Himself) and if it be not God then by the Supposition there will be something Necessary, Immutable, Eternal and Independent, &c. that is not God. Which last Consequence as it contradicts the Common and Natural Sentiment of Mankind, so it struck so hard against a certain very Thoughtful and Metaphysical Head, that he could not forbear urging this as One Argument against the very Being of Necessary Truth; because then (as he pretends) there would be something Necessary besides God, not considering that this Necessary Truth is really one and the same with the Divine Substance. Which one Consideration puts by the whole force of his Argument against the *Being* of Necessary Truth, though however it be sufficiently conclusive of the Point we now contend for, that this Truth is not the *Effect* of God. For if it were then his Allegation would take place; that is, there would indeed

need be something Necessary besides God, which though it does not follow from the Supposition of the *Being* of Necessary Truth, is yet plainly inseparable from the other Supposition, that of its being the Effect of God. For then the very next Consequence is, that there would be something Necessary besides God, which no Religious, nor indeed Rational Ear can bear. 'Tis plain therefore that Truth is not the Effect of God ; and since it is not, it remains by virtue of the premised Disjunction that it can be no other than the very Substance and Essence of the Deity.

13. And to this purpose I further consider, That the whole Perfection of the Mind does consist in its union with God, who is her only true Good. This seems to me a Proposition of a very shining Evidence. For the good of the Mind must of necessity be something *Spiritual*, otherwise it would be of a Nature inferiour to herself, and so not capable of being her Perfection. But neither is that enough. Whatever is the good of the Mind must not be

be only of a like Nature with the Mind, that is, of a Spiritual, but of a *superiour* Nature too. It must be something above the Mind that can be its Perfection, and that can act upon it, and inlighten it, and affect it with pleasing Sensations; otherwise how can it be able to add any thing to its better Being or Perfection? And in order to all this it must also be intimately present to it and united with it, otherwise how can it so act upon it? But now God is the only Spiritual Being whom we can possibly conceive thus qualified to be the good or perfective Object of our Minds. Whence it follows that he only is so, and that we cannot become either more Perfect or more Happy in any Kind or Degree but by our Union with, and Possession of God. And hence it further follows, that Truth could not be any Perfection of our Understandings if it were not the same with the Divine Essence (since that is our only perfective and beatifying Object) and that therefore since it really is perfective of our Understandings, and that in the very highest measure (the

(the Understanding being then most Perfect when it has the clearest and the largest view of Truth) it can be no other than the very Essence of that Infinite Mind who is the only true Good and Objective Perfection of all Spirits.

14. 'Tis true indeed *Des Cartes* makes all Truth, even that which is Eternal to have been positively instituted and establish'd by God, to depend upon him as the *Summus Legislator*, to be the effect of his Will and Pleasure, and by Consequence to be Absolutely and Originally Arbitrary and Contingent. So that according to him 2 and 2 might not have been 4, or 3 Angles of a Triangle might not have been equal to 2 Right ones if God had pleas'd so to Order it. But this Notion of this Great Man does so rudely Shock the Natural Sense of Mankind that it cannot find Admission even where the rest of his Philosophy does, but is generally exploded notwithstanding the eminency of its Author, and that even by one of his greatest Admirers, and (as I think) by far the Most Considerable of his Disciples.

And

Mr. Male-
branche.

And truly I think this Opinion is treated no worse than it deserves, since besides the Absurdities already Mention'd, it shakes the Foundations of Science, yea and of Morality too, by supposing the Natures not only of Metaphysical and Mathematical Truth, but even of Moral Good and Evil to be of a Positive and Arbitrary, and Consequently of a Contingent Ordination. It is therefore deservedly as well as generally rejected, but then let those that reject it have a Care that they fall not into a worse Absurdity. As they would not suppose Truth to be of a Positive and Alterable Nature and that the Relations of Ideas might have been otherwise than they are, so let them have a Care how they make any thing Necessary and Immutable that is Not God. Let them be Consistent with themselves, and as they justly reject the Opinion that makes Truth the Effect of God's Free and Arbitrary Constitution, and consequently of a Mutable and Variable Nature, so let them own and Confess (as they are Obliged to do) that
it

it is no other than God himself. For there is no other way of avoiding *Dès Cartes's* Absurdity. For if Truth be not God then 'tis the Effect of God, and if the Effect of God then since the Constitutions of God are Free and Arbitrary, the Natures and Relations of things might have been quite otherwise than they are, the whole Science of Geometry might be transposed, a Circle might have the Properties of a Square, and a Square the Properties of a Circle, 2 and 2 might not have been 4, or what else you will instance in. And so in Morality too (which is of far worse Consequence) there might have been the like transposition, what is Vertue might have been Vice, and what is Vice might have been Vertue. These are the Natural Consequences of Truth's being the Effect of Divine Constitution, and they are intolerable ones too, and therefore the Principle from which they flow is by the general Current of Writers well denied. But then unless they proceed, and acknowledge Truth to be one with the Divine Essence they cannot help

M

re

relapsing into the same or worse Absurdities. For whoever says that Truth is not God must say that it is the Effect of God, and whoever says that, must either say that 'tis Arbitrary and Contingent, or if he says it is Necessary and Immutable, he must allow of something Necessary and Immutable that is not God. But now it being most Evident that there is nothing Necessary that is not God, if Truth be not God then 'tis plain that it cannot be Necessary (which presently runs us into the *Cartesian* Absurdity of the Arbitrary Position of Truth) or if it be Necessary then 'tis as plain that it must be God. The short is, Truth is either God or the Effect of God. If it be not God, then 'tis the Effect of God as *Des Cartes* says. But if not the Effect of God (as the Consequent Absurdities from that Principle demonstrate, and as is generally granted) then 'tis God himself as we say. It must be one or the other, there is no Medium. To say that Truth is God, or to say that 'tis the Effect of God are each of them Consistent Propositions, though

though from the gross Absurdities of the Latter the Former only appears to be the right, but to deny that 'tis the effect of God and yet not to say that it is God, that is to affirm that 'tis neither the Effect of God nor yet God, is all over unmaintainable and inconsistent. If it be not the Effect of God (as is both generally and justly acknowledged) then it must of Necessity be God, since whatever is, is either God or the Effect of God.

15. And indeed if Truth be not God how comes it to be Cloath'd with the Glorious Ensigns of his Majesty, to wear the Characters of his Divinity, and to have so many of his peculiar and incommunicable Attributes? How comes it to be Necessary, Immutable, Eternal, Self-existent, Increated, Immense, Omni-present and Independent, and that not only upon the Conceptions of any Minds whether Human or Angelical, but even all things whatsoever, which might never have been made, or might now be annihilated without any Prejudice to the being of Truth, which does not

An Account of

respect the natural and actual Existencies but only the Abstract Essences of things. For were there no such thing as any real Circle or Triangle in Nature it would still be never the less true that their Abstract Essences would be determinate and invariable, and that such and such distinct Properties would belong to them. Which by the way plainly Convinces that Truth is none of the Effects, Works, or Creatures of God, since it did exist before them, does not now depend on them, and would remain the self-same Immutable thing without them. But then I demand whence has it this Self-subsistence and Independency of Being? Whence again has it its fix'd and unalterable Nature, such as we can neither add any thing to, nor diminish ought from? How is it that it is Present in all Places, and to all Minds, so as to be Contemplated by them all at the same time, and after the same Manner? How comes it to pass that we cannot so much as *dis-imagine* it, or by way of Fiction and Supposition remove it out of Being; but
it

it still returns upon us with a strong and invincible *Spring*, since even the very Supposition that there is no Truth carries a Formal Proposition in it whose Ideas have a certain Habitude to each other, and so Contradicts it self. Besides how comes it to be a Perfection of the Divine Understanding? Is any thing a Perfection to God but himself? How comes it also to be the Rule and Measure of his Will, which can be determin'd by nothing but what is just Reasonable and True? Can any thing be a Rule to God that is not himself? Does he Consult or Follow any thing but what is One with his own Divine Nature and Essence? And yet God consults and follows Truth, and cannot act but according to its Immutable Laws and Measures. It is not therefore really distinguish'd from him, but Coeternal and Consubstantial with him, and so in Consulting Truth he Consults his own Essence *, even the Divine *Logos*, the Eternal and Incarnate

* *Veritas immortalis est, veritas incommutabilis est, veritas illud verbum est de quo dicitur in principio erat verbum, & verbum erat apud Deum & Deus erat verbum. S. Austin in Psal.*

123.

M 3

Wisdom,

Wisdom, the true intelligible Light, in whom are all the Ideas and Essences of things, the Fulness of Being and Truth, who in the Beginning was with God, and was God, who is Eternally Contemplated by him with Infinite Joy and Complacency, and who said of himself Incarnate, *I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life.* I would fain know how all these incommunicable Attributes of God should agree to Truth if it be any thing less than a Divine Nature. Particularly I demand, whence has it that unshakable Firmness and Stability; that invincible Permanency and Steadfastness, that Necessity of Existence, that utter repugnance to Not Being, but only because it is really Coessential and Consubstantial with him whose Name is *Je-ho-vah*, and who is Being it self, to whom it is Essential to Exist, or rather, whose very Essence is Existence.

16. But now from this Coessentiality and Consubstantiality of Truth with the Divine Nature (a Noble and Sublime Theory, but which I do

do but lightly touch over, having not room here to pursue it at large) it evidently and necessarily follows again that Truth is *Infinite*. There cannot be a more immediate, nor a more necessary, nor a more inseparable Connexion between any two things than between this Consequence and that Principle. And indeed if Truth were not Infinite how can the Knowledge of God be so? Not sure as Concretely and Objectively Consider'd, for that manifestly implies the Infinity of its Object. And what is the Object of the Divine, or of any other Understanding, but Truth? And should Knowledge here be taken for the Power or Faculty of Knowing, to what purpose is an Infinite Power of Knowing unless there be an Infinite to be Known? And would not such a Power be uneasy and afflictive, as well as useless, to him that had it, unless the Object be supposed to carry a due Proportion to it: For if it be so uneasy a Reflexion to some of us to have such short and narrow Faculties when the Compass of Truth has so large

and spacious an extent, to be able to know so little when there is so much to be known, how much more troublesom and painful would it be to the Supreme Intelligence to have an Infinite Understanding when all that is intelligible is but Finite? Would not that Infinity of his Capacity serve to yex and disquiet him more than the Narrowness of ours does us, the difference being as much as between having a great Stomach and but little Meat, and a little Stomach when there is a great deal of Meat, whereof which is the greatest Punishment is Obvious to imagine. And we may judge of this in some measure by our selves. We have in us a Capacity boundless and unlimited. For tho' our Understandings be Finite, our Wills know no Measure, and are in a manner Infinite. As God has made us capable of enjoying an Infinite Good, so Nothing less than that can satisfie our Desires. For we desire Good as Good, and consequently all possible Good. Now we find this to be a great Pain to us at present to desire an Infinite Good when all that we can enjoy here

here is Finite. The greatest part of the Uneasiness, the Melancholy, the Disconsolateness, the Aridity that accompanies Human Life will be found, if traced to the Original, to proceed from hence, *viz.* from the little proportion that is between our Capacities and our Gratifications, between what is desired and what is enjoy'd. And this Desire of an Infinite Good will be a far greater Punishment to us Hereafter when the Activity of our Faculties shall be more invigorated and enlarg'd, if we have not then an Infinite Good to enjoy. 'Twill be at least the worst ingredient of Hell and Damnation, if not all that is to be understood by it. And yet we are still to Consider that our Will is Infinite only *Ex parte Objecti*, because it desires an Infinite Good, and not *Ex parte Actus* because it desires it infinitely or with an unlimited Force and Activity. For 'tis impossible that a Finite Nature should have any Power or Force in it that is strictly infinite, or that any such Act or Operation should proceed from it. But then what would the

the Affliction be if the Act were Infinite as well as the Object, and we were to aspire after an Infinite Good with an Infinite Desire! What Conception can Frame a just Idea of the Misery of such a State! And can it be much less for an Infinite Intelligence to have only a Finite Intelligible for its Object? But there is Nothing Painful or Afflictive in the Condition of the Supremely and Completely Blessed. And therefore we must Conclude that as the Infinite Will of God has a Good fully Commensurate and Adequate to its unlimited Activity, whereon it may Center and Repose its Weight, so the Infinite Understanding of God has also an Infinite *Intelligible* for its Object. And since the Formal Object of Understanding in General, and Consequently of the Divine, is Truth (as that of the Will is Good) hence it follows again that Truth must needs be of an Infinite Nature.

17. And do we not find it so when we Convert our selves to it by Study and Meditation? When we apply our Minds to the Contemplation of Truth, and set our selves

selves to muse and think, do we not
 find that we launch forth into a
 vast intelligible Sea, that has neither
 Bottom nor Shore? And the more
 we think and the more we Meditate
 are we not still more and more con-
 vinc'd of this, and do we not disco-
 ver the further we go in our Intel-
 lectual Progress, that there still lies
 more and more beyond us, so that
 the more we advance in the Know-
 ledge of Truth the more we enlarge
 Our Idea of it, as the greatest Tra-
 vellers think most Magnificently of
 the World? Do we not find as in
 a Spacious Campaign, so in the im-
 mense Field of Truth, that our Eye
 wearies, and our Sight loses it self in
 the boundless Prospect, and that
 besides the clear view which we
 have of a few things at a little di-
 stance from us, there lie all round
 us vast Tracts unmeasurably diffused,
 whereof we have only Confuse and
 indistinct Images, like the Faint
 Blew of the far distant Hills? Are
 not the Relations and Combinations
 of things with one another Infinite,
 and should but one link in this End-
 less Chain be alter'd would not in-
 nume-

numerable Alterations ensue upon it? Should but One Proposition that is False be supposed True, or One that is True be supposed False, what Understanding but the Divine could go on with the Train of New Consequences that would result from such a Supposition? I say *New* Consequences, For we are to consider that besides the *Absolute Systeme* of Truth which contains the Relations of Ideas with their settled Coherencies and Dependencies one upon another according as they really stand in their Natural Order, there is a Secondary Systeme of Truth which I may call *Hypothetical*, that results from any supposed Change made in the Absolute Systeme, whence will still arise new and new Consequences even to Infinity. But not to consider Hypothetical Truth, can the Bounds of that which is Absolute be ever fix'd, or its Stock ever Exhausted? Does it not after all the Study that has been employ'd about it, and the Numberless Number of Volumes that have been written upon it furnish perpetual matter for our Contemplation, and is it not a

Sub-

Subject for everlasting Thoughts and Considerations? Has it not been the great Research of the Thoughtful and Inquisitive for many Ages, and yet does not every Age refine upon its Predecessour, and produce New Discoveries? Are not the Sciences continually improved, and yet are there not still Depths in every Science which no Line of Thought can ever Fathom? What a vast Fecundity is there in some plain simple Propositions, nay who can number the Conclusions that may be drawn from any one Principle! Take the most simple Figure in Geometry, and where is the Mathematician who after a Thousand Years Study can reckon up all the Properties that may be affirm'd of it, both as Absolutely Consider'd, and as it stands in relation to other Figures? And what then shall we think of the whole Science in all its Branches and Dependencies, Particularly of *Algebra*, the Main Ocean of this Bottomless Sea? And what shall we say of Metaphysick's, another unmeasurable Abyſſe, and what of the endless Circle of Truth, if not the same

same which one of Job's Friends
Job 11. 7. says of God, *Canst thou by searching find out Truth, Canst thou find her out unto Perfection? It is as high as Heaven, what canst thou do? deeper than Hell, what canst thou know? The Measure thereof is longer than the Earth, and broader than the Sea.* And that because they after all are Finite, whereas this is truly and strictly Infinite. Which by the way sufficiently proves a God, and that this God is Truth, whose Eternal and Glorious Majesty be Blessed for Ever.

18. But then let us Consider, if Truth be indeed (as you see) of an Infinite Nature, then to prove that Human Reason is not fully adequate to it, does not intirely possess it, nor all over and wholly comprehend it, and consequently cannot be the Measure of it, there will be no need of laying open the great Weakness and Deficiency of our Understanding: I need not represent the Imperfection of its Light, nor the Shortness of its Views, nor the Slenderness of its Attainments, nor the very Narrow Extent of its Knowledge,

ledge, nor the very little Progress it is able to make in the Contemplation and Comprehension of Truth ; That there are a great many things whereof we have no Ideas (for which we need go no further for an Instance than our own Souls) and that even where we have Ideas of things we cannot always discern the Relations and Connexions that are between them, and that either for want of sufficient Clearness in the Ideas themselves to have their Relations perceived immediately without comparing them with other mediate Ideas, or else for want of such due and proper Mediums wherewith to compare them, and that therefore the extent of our Knowledge is not only vastly exceeded by the Natures of things, but also very Considerably even by our own Ideas, there being many things whereof we have Ideas, and sometimes very clear ones too, and yet which we know no more how to reason upon or discourse of intelligibly, or with any Certainty, than we do of those things whereof we have no Ideas at all, being, for Example,

ample, no more able to tell what proportion such a Circle bears to such a Square though we have clear Ideas of both, than we are to tell what proportion there is between Angels and our own Souls, things whereof we have no Ideas. A very remarkable Instance of the Shortness and Contractedness of our Understandings, which it seems are not only destitute of the Ideas of many things, and Consequently of the knowledge of them (it being impossible that the extent of our knowledge should exceed that of our Ideas) but are also Blind to those very Ideas which they have, and cannot see even when they have the advantage of the Light. But I say I need not present my Reader with a Night-piece of Human Reason, describe great Blindness and gross Darkness, how ignorant she is when she does not adventure to judge, and how Erroneous when she does, stumbling and falling (as is usual in the dark) out of one mistake into another, out of one Error into another, either by embracing false Principles, or by drawing wrong
Con-

Concussions from true ones, so that Ignorance seems her safest Retreat, and to suspend her best Wisdom; These I say and such other of our intellectual Infirmities I need not insist upon or make any advantage of, it being sufficient to conclude the Point in hand that Human Reason in its largest Capacity and Extent and with all the advantages of both Nature and Artificial improvement is after all but a *Finite* thing (and that to be sure the most Zealous of its Votaries and Advocates must confess that it is) since 'tis impossible that what has Bounds should be able totally and adequately to Comprehend what has None, or that *Finite* should be the Measure of *Infinite*.

19. I know but of one thing that can with any Pertinency be replied to this Argument, and that is, that though Human Reason (as *Finite*) be not able to comprehend all Truth (as being *Infinite*) yet however there may perhaps be no one Truth in Particular but what, when presented to it, may be comprehended by it, and so Human Reason may be rightly said to

N

be

be Adequate and Commensurate to Truth as *Distributively*, though not as *Collectively* consider'd. But to this I have several things to return. First of all I say that such is the reciprocal dependence and concatenation of Truth that the want of a thorough and intire Comprehension of all Truth in its widest and most diffused Extent must needs very much Eclipse the view and darken the Perception of any one Solitary Truth in particular, so that however we may have some tolerable Perception of it, and such as we may call Clear in Comparison of some other Truths which we do not see so clearly, yet it cannot be near so Clear and Distinct a Perception, as that Infinite Being has of it who sees not only the Truth it self, but also the Manifold Relation, Connexion, and Combination that it has with all other Truths. The difference between these two ways of Perception being of a like Nature with that which is between seeing a Proposition as it stands singly by it self, and seeing the same Proposition with all its Relations and Depen-

Dependencies, and in conjunction with the whole Context and Coherence of the Discourse whereof it is a Part. I say again Secondly, that though we may have a competent Perception of some plain and simple Truths without pursuing them thorough all the Relations and Dependencies that they have with other Truths (since otherwise, as I have hinted already, we should be able to understand nothing, and every thing would be above Reason) yet however we do not know but that there may be some Truths of such a Nature as not to be understood without the adequate Comprehension of those Relations and Dependencies; which since we have not, we do not nor can ever know but that there may be some Truths that are so above us as to be out of our Reach, and to lie beyond all possibility of Comprehension, and consequently that Human Reason is not adequate and commensurate to Truth even *Distributively* consider'd. I say we do not know, and 'tis impossible we should ever know but that thus it may be. For how should we be

able to know it, or upon what shall we ground this our Knowledge? It must be either upon the Natural Force and Penetration of our Understandings, or upon our Actual Views and Perceptions, or upon the Nature of Truth it self. As for the Capacity of our Understandings though we do not know the precise and exact Bounds and Limits of it, yet we know in the general that it is Finite, and has its fix'd and determinate Measure, which it would strive in vain to exceed. As for the Nature of Truth, that we both experiment, and from the foregoing Considerations must of necessity conclude to be Infinite. And what Ground of Assurance can we have from either or both of these, which are apt rather to lay a Foundation of Diffidence and Distrust? And then as for our actual Views and Perceptions, though we should suppose them to have been hitherto never so clear and distinct, never so numerous and extensive, and never so fortunate and successful, so that our Victorious Understandings never yet met with a Baffle, nor founded a
retreat

retreat from a too difficult and impregnable Theory, suppose in one word, that we never yet applied our minds to the consideration of any one Truth but what we fully comprehended and were perfect Masters of (which yet he must be a very Presumptuous, or a very little experienc'd Thinker that shall affirm of himself) how notwithstanding do we know, considering the Finiteness of our Intellect, and the Infiniteness of Truth, but that there may be Other Truths of a Nature so far above us, and so disproportionate to us, as not possibly to be Comprehended by us. For we cannot argue here from the past Successes and Achievements of our Understandings to the Future, or because there has been nothing hitherto proposed to us but what we Comprehended, that therefore there can be nothing proposed but what we can Comprehend. If we conclude thus, we forget the vast disproportion between Truth and Human Reason, that the one is Finite and the other Infinite, the due and attentive Consideration of which would convince us that tho'

we have thought never so much, and never so well, and comprehended never so many Truths, yet for ought we know there may be Truths which our intellectual Sight though aided with all the advantages of Art, that may help the Mind as much as a *Telescope* does the Eye, can yet never penetrate, and which (by the way) it may be Worthy of God to reveal to us if 'twere only to Check and Controle the daring Progress of our Understanding, to make us understand our Measure and remember that we are but Men, to be sensible of the defects of that part upon which we most value our selves and despise others, and that even the Light that is in us is but Darkness. Whether there be any such Truths I do not now say, but only that upon the Supposition of the Infinity of Truth 'tis impossible for us to be sure but that there may be such, which is enough to hinder Our Reason from being (at least as to us) the Measure of Truth, since if it be so 'tis more than we know, or can possibly be assured of, which makes it all one (to us) as if it were not. For we cannot

cannot make use of it as a Measure, or draw any Consequence from it to the Falsehood, Impossibility, or Incredibility of things Incomprehensible, since for ought we know or can know to the Contrary, there may be Truths which we cannot Comprehend.

20. But then I say further Thirdly, that the Infinite Nature of Truth will Oblige us to acknowledge that there actually are and must be such. For if Truth be Infinite then 'tis plain that we cannot Comprehend it in its full and intire Extent, and so much the very Objection supposes. But then I say that as the want of a perfect Comprehension of all Truth does very much shade and darken the perception of any one single Truth in particular, and that because of the mutual connexion and dependence of things one upon another (as was before observ'd) so it must needs quite Eclipse and totally Abscond some Truths from our View. For there are some Truths so very Complex and Abstruse, and that lie so deep, and, as I may say, so far within the Bowels of the In-

Intellectual Systeme, that include such a Multitude of Relations, depend upon so many Suppositions, are the Conclusions of so many Premisses, presuppose and require the knowledge of so many things (of some of which it may be we have not so much as the simple Ideas) have such a Train of Principles Planted and Intrench'd as a Guard before 'em, and draw such an immense Retinue of Consequences after them, and are every way so mingled, involv'd and combined with other Truths that they cannot possibly be understood without an intire and all-comprehensive view of the whole Rational Systeme. Instances of such Truths abound in every Science. But there is nothing that may furnish us with so sensible and palpable an Illustration of this Matter as the Order and Measure of *Divine Providence*. We are all fully assured from the very Notion and Idea of God as involving all possible Excellency and Perfection in it, that he is a Being infinitely Wise, Good, Just and Holy, and Consequently that his whole Conduct in the Government

vernment of the World must necessarily carry the Character of all these Attributes, and that he cannot possibly do any thing contrary or repugnant to any of them any more than he can deny himself, or depart from the Essential Perfections of his Infinite Nature. And upon this Consideration is founded the best Argument we have for Submission and Resignation to the Will of God, and Acquiescence in his Providential Dispensations. Thus far then we are all satisfied and agreed. And yet it cannot be denied when we come to Particulars, but that there are *Phenomena* in the Moral as well as in the Natural World which are utterly insolvable, and that a great many of these Dispensations of Providence are accompanied with desperate and invincible Difficulties, such as have at once exercised and puzzled the thoughts of the most inquisitive in all Ages, and still remain Obstinate and Unmoveable Objections not only to the *Atheists* and *Libertines*, but even to the most sober and intelligent of both Philosophers and Divines, Men
of

of the greatest Light and Piety, those who best understand, and do most reverence and adore the ways of God. And adore them after all they must, for so intricate and intangling are the Difficulties, or (by the leave of some) I would say *Mysteries* of Providence, especially in those dark Scenes of it that relate to the Divine Concourse and Co-operation with the Will of Man, the Ordination of his Final State, the Order and Distribution of Grace, the Permission, Direction and Nice Conduct of Sin, &c. that the Capacity of our Understanding will not serve us to give a clear and unobnoxious account of them. Indeed the diligent and curious Wit of Man has gone a great way in this as well as in Other Matters, and several Systemes and Hypotheses have been invented about these things by Contemplative Spirits, among whom the two very particular Authors of the *Treatise of Nature and Grace*, and of *L'Oeconomie Divine* have I think gone the furthest of any. But though some of these Accounts bid fairer for reception

ception than others, by striking
 some glimmering Light into these
 Abstrusities, yet still they all agree
 in this, that they leave a great deal
 more in the Dark, and labour with
 Difficulties even where they do Ex-
 plain: So that after all they discover
 nothing so much as their own Short-
 ings and Deficiency. In the mean
 while we know and are most cer-
 tain in the General, that all is right
 and as it should be in the Conduct
 of God towards his Creatures, and
 that he cannot make one false Step
 in the Government of the World.
 So much we understand without
 Systemes, and truly not much more
 with them. For as for the Particu-
 lar Scenes of Providence we know
 not what to make of them; and
 when we have consider'd the Dis-
 pensations of God as much as we
 can or dare, we find our selves after
 all obliged to confess, that though
Righteousness and Judgment are the Psal. 97.
*Habitation of his Seat, yet Clouds*²
and Darkness are round about him.

21. But now how comes it to be
 so Dark and Cloudy? How come
 we to be so little able to see the par-
 ticular

ticular Wisdom, Goodness, Justice
 and Holiness of those ways of God,
 which in the general we are con-
 vinc'd to be so Wise, Good, Just
 and Holy? Why can we not enter
 into the *Detail* of Providence? Why
 even because we do not see it
 throughout, and have not a Com-
 prehension of its Universal System.
 For the Passages of Providence are
 of such a Relative and Complicated
 Nature, there is such a kind of
~~μεταξύ~~ *or mutual in-being or in-*
dwellling in them, (if I may transfer
 an Expression hither, commonly ap-
 plied to a higher Mystery) they are
 so interwoven with, and have so
 common a dependance upon one
 another, that without a Compre-
 hensive View of the whole *Drama*,
 we can hardly make any thing of
 any one Particular *Scene*. Indeed
 if we could have such a View as
 that, a View that went round and
 through, and grasp'd the whole
Area of that immense Circle, we
 should quickly see the Regularity of
 the most uneven and odd-figured
 Parts, and how wonderfully they
 conspired (like the Flats and Sharps
 of

of M
 mony
 zing
 But
 we an
 rest,
 press
 ment
 Cogn
 thoug
 God
 Holy
 Know
 terna
 same
 the g
 the I
 clear
 the
 twee
 belie
 the
 Heln
 is so
 the I
 deed
 Infr
 able
 beyo
 conc

of Musick) to the Order and Harmony of that excellent and surprising Beauty that results from them. But being not able to reach this, we are not competent Judges of the rest, (which by the way should repress our forwardness to sit in Judgment upon things so far above the Cognizance of our Court) ; and though we know the Measures of God to be all Wise, Good, Just and Holy, yet this is only an *implicit* Knowledge, founded upon an External Evidence only (much after the same manner as it is in Faith) even the general Conception we have of the Divine Perfection, without any clear and immediate discernment of the Internal Connexion that is between the things themselves. We believe 'tis all well and right because the Infinitely Wise God sits at the Helm ; but then again, because he is so Infinitely Wise we cannot sound the Depths of his Wisdom, (as indeed it would be very strange if an Infinitely Wise Agent should not be able to do things Wisely, and yet beyond our Understanding) nor reconcile all his particular proceedings
to

Rom. II.
33.

to the Laws of Reason and Equity but the more we study about these things the more we are at a loss, the further we wade into this Sea the deeper we find it, till at last we find our selves obliged to cry out with the most inspired Apostle, *O the Depth of the Riches both of the Wisdom and Knowledge of God, how unsearchable are his Judgments, and his Ways past finding out!* And all for want of an Intire and Comprehensive View of them. For if the Knowledge of some very Compounded Truths be impossible without the Clear Perception of the Simple Principles upon which they depend; and a Man would to no purpose beat his Brains about the Consideration of *Conical Sections*, till he has first well possessed himself of Ordinary Geometry; how much less then (may we conclude) are the Intricate and very Complicated Events of Divine Providence to be unravel'd without a Collected and Simultaneous Idea of the Universal Systeme whereof they are parts, to which they relate, and from their *Concentricity* with which they receive all their

their
is in
Com
By v
(amo
been
Com
Exte
preh
and
finit
from
to th
as m
mend
then
whic
and
not
only
Dist
fore
as C
2
latic
furt
is n
but
is,
not

their Order and Beauty, but which is in a manner lost to us for want of Compass enough in our Prospect. By which single Instance it appears (among many others that might have been given) how the Incapacity of Comprehending Truth in its whole Extent may disable us from Comprehending many Particular Truths; and consequently, that the same Infinity of Truth which hinders us from Comprehending it according to that Extent, must also hinder us as much from being able to comprehend every Particular Truth. So then there will be Particular Truths which are Incomprehensible by us, and consequently Human Reason is not Commensurate to all Truth, not only as Collectively, but even as Distributively Consider'd. And therefore not as *Distributively*, because not as *Collectively*.

22. But then to raise our Speculation a little higher, I consider yet further, that the Infinity of Truth is not only an Infinity of *Extent*, but also an Infinity of *Nature*, that is, that the Compass of Truth is not only Boundless and illimited, and that

that it has in it an inexhaustible Spring, which like the Source of Light, is never to be drawn dry by the most thirsty draught of the whole Intellectual World, but also that there are Particular Truths of a Nature truly infinite, and by consequence incomprehensible to any Understanding that is not so. For we are here to recollect, what has been already shewn, that Truth is Consubstantial and Coessential with God and with the Divine Ideas. Now though these Ideas are all equally of the Essence and Nature of God, and so far equally Divine (it being impossible that there should be any thing in God that is not God) yet there is this general and very remarkable Difference between them, that some of these Divine Ideas are Absolute, and some Relative. That is, some are of the Essence of God Simply and Absolutely as He is in Himself, without any Relation to any thing out of Himself. And others again are of the Essence of God consider'd purely in Relation to things without Him either in Act or in Possibility, and only so far forth

as

as the Divine Essence is representative of Creatures. Or if you will, thus : We may consider a twofold Being in Ideas, *Esse Reale*, and *Esse Ideale* or *Representativum*. Some Ideas are Divine, not only according to their *Esse Reale* (for so they are all) but also according to their *Esse Representativum*, as representing God to the Mind that Contemplates them. Others again are Divine only according to their *Esse Reale*, being indeed of the Substance of God, but not representing him, but his Creatures, and so are Divine in the same sense as the Idea of a Body is Spiritual, *viz.* *Essentially* only, not *Representatively*. Which Diversity indeed resolves into the former, because they are of the Essence of God, not as it is absolutely in it self, but only as it is representative of Creatures, according to such a certain Modality and Limitation of Perfection. And accordingly though they are truly *Divine Ideas* as well as the other, yet they are not said to be *Ideas of God*, as not representing *him*, but his Creatures. The short is, The Essence of God may be con-

O sider'd

sider'd either as it is absolutely in it self according to its Infinite Simplicity, or as it is in relation to, and representative of things without, either of an Actual, or of a Possible Existence. And so the Ideas or Essential Perfections of God are of two sorts: Either such as are of the Essence of God consider'd in the first sense, as it is in it self, or else such as are of the same Divine Essence only in the second sense, as far forth as that Essence is representative of things out of it self; upon which by the way, I suppose, must be grounded (if we will resolve things into their last Principle) the common distinction of the Attributes of God into *Communicable* and *Incommunicable*. The *Incommunicable* Attributes of God being those Perfections that are of the Divine Essence Simply and Absolutely consider'd as it is in it self; and the *Communicable* those that belong to the Divine Essence Relatively consider'd, and as representative of Creatures, to whom accordingly they are in their Measure truly applicable; whereas the former are not, but are peculiar to
 God

God alone; which sufficiently shews the difference between this double order of Divine Ideas. But to make it yet more intelligible by an Instance.

The Idea of the Divine *Immensify*, or that *Perfection* in God which we call his Immensity, is of the Essence of God according to the first sense, as it is simply and absolutely in it self; being no other than the Substance of God as it is universally diffused, intirely present in, and filling all places without being circumscribed by any, yet without any Local Extension. But now the Idea of *Extension*, or that *Perfection* in God which virtually, eminently, and *modo intelligibili*, answers to Extension (and is therefore frequently called by Mr. Malebranch, *L' étendue intelligible*) is of the Substance of God, not as it is in it self simply and absolutely, but only as far forth as it is representative of Matter, or Body, and imitable or participable by it, according to those Limitations and Imperfections which belong to that kind of Being, and which are represented by this its Idea. I know not whether I express my self to

the Conception of every Reader, but I am sufficiently Clear and Intelligible to my self; and whoever is not much wanting either in *Metaphysics*, or in *Attention*, cannot I think well miss my Meaning.

23 Now the use that I make of this Speculation to the present purpose is this: Those Ideas which are of the Essence of God only as that Divine Essence, according to some certain Limitations and inadequate Considerations of it, is representative of Creatures, must be consider'd by us as of a Finite Nature. Because however truly Divine and of the Essence of God, yet not as it is absolutely and simply in it self, but only as it is in relation to Creatures; that is, as partially and inadequately consider'd, according to certain Abstractions and Limitations of Entity and Perfection, such as the things whereof they are Ideas do require. And accordingly such Ideas are ordinarily said, not to be the Ideas of God who is Infinite (for they do not represent *him*, though Essential to him) but to be the Ideas of Creatures, who are Finite. They are indeed

indeed *Divine Ideas*, because Essential to God; but they are not *Ideas of God*, because they are of the Divine Essence only as it relates to Creatures, and is representative of *them*. Of Creatures therefore they are the Ideas, and God in seeing them is not properly said to see himself, (though they are of himself) but to see *Creatures*; because though they are of his Divine Essence, yet 'tis only according to such Precisions, Limitations and Inadequations of it as to be expressive and representative of their Finite Perfections. As therefore the Realities which these Ideas represent are Finite, so these Ideas must be conceiv'd by us as Finite too; it being impossible that Infinite consider'd as Infinite, should be representative of what is Finite. And as these Ideas are Finite, so are they also by Consequence so Proportionate, and of a Measure so adjusted to Finite Understandings, as to be Intelligible by them, and within the Possibility of their Comprehension; which must also in like manner be concluded of all those Truths which are Consubstantial to

O 3

them,

them. And accordingly the Experiment answers the Theory. We find that not only contingent Truths that regard only the Actualities and Existencies of Things, such as matters of Fact, Human Events, &c. but even a great many of those which are Ideal and Necessary, and concern only the Abstract Reasons and Essences of Things independently on their Actual Existence, are Comprehensible by us, as in *Metaphysics* and *Geometry*, in the Contemplation of which Sciences we meet with a great many things which we well understand, and whereof we have Clear Ideas and Conceptions.

24. But now it is not thus with the Ideas of the first Order, nor with their Truths, Though those Divine Ideas which appertain to the Essence of God only as representative of Creatures, be both Finite and Comprehensible by limited Understandings, (which indeed otherwise would not be capable of any Science) yet these *Absolute* Ideas which I now speak of, are neither Finite nor Comprehensible. For these

these Ideas are of the very Essence and Substance of God as it is in it self purely and separately consider'd according to its simple and absolute Nature, and not as it is in relation to Creatures, or as representative of any Reality out of it self. And accordingly God in contemplating these Ideas of his may be truly and strictly said to contemplate himself; and we also in the Contemplation of them do as really contemplate God, and that because they are of his Divine Essence simply and absolutely consider'd as it is in it self, and not as it is in reference to any thing besides, or out of it self. These Ideas therefore are strictly Infinite (because the Divine Essence, as it is in it self simply and absolutely consider'd is so) and consequently Incomprehensible by any Finite, and consequently by Human Understanding. God only can Comprehend these Ideas, and that because he only can Comprehend himself. Human Reason indeed has Light enough to discover that there are such Ideas and Perfections in God, and is withal able to discern enough of them to

raise her greatest Wonder and Devotion, and to make her despise all other Intelligible Objects in comparison of these *Infinite Grandeurs*; and the Angelic Spirits that wait about the Throne of his Majesty, and stand in a better Light, are able to see yet more of them; but neither the one nor the other can Comprehend them fully any more than they can God himself, and that because they are God. So that though the other Ideas are Finite and Comprehensible, these are truly Infinite and Incomprehensible. And of this we have sufficient Evidence in the Instances above proposed of each. The Idea of *Extension* is very Clear and Intelligible to our Minds, as Finite and as Narrowly bounded as they are. We have a very distinct View of it, we Perceive it, we Comprehend it. Among all Intelligible Objects there is none that is more clear, nor whereof we have a more adequate and exact Notion. And upon this is founded all that peculiar Clearness, Evidence and Certainty that is in the *Geometric Sciences*, which alone have the happiness to be

be free from Disputes, and without Contestation to find that Truth which the others seek after, and that for no other Reason but because we have so clear and distinct a Notion of its general Subject, *Extension*.

But now as to the

* *Divine Immensity*, so far are we from having a Clear Conception of that, that no sooner do we set ourselves to contemplate this vast Idea, but we enter into Clouds and

* I the rather Instance in the Divine Immensity, because the Devout Psalmist does herein particularize his Ignorance, making it the Subject of his Astonishment rather than his Curiosity. Such Knowledge is too wonderful for me, it is high, I cannot attain unto it, *Psal. 139*.

Darkness, or rather into such an over-shining and insupportable Light as dazzles and blinds our Eyes, yea hurts and pains them, till they can no longer indure to gaze, but are forc'd to refresh themselves either by letting down their wearied Lids (suspense of Thought) or by turning their view upon less glorious Objects. In the Meditation of the other Idea we are like Men that wade in a River where we both see and feel the Bottom, and go on for a pretty way together smoothly and without much difficulty, only now and then meeting

An Account of

meeting with an intangling Weed that lets and incumbers our progress. But in the Contemplation of the Infinite Idea of the Divine *Immensity* we are like men that commit themselves to the Main Sea, at the very first Plunge out of our depth, and ready to be overwhelm'd, swallow'd up and lost in an Abyfs that knows no bottom.

25. I use a little Figure and Imagery here the better to impress this upon the *Imagination* of those who are not so well habituated to the Conception of things by *Pure Intellection*, but the thing it self needs none of the advantages of the Metaphorical way, being strictly and severely true. And by these two Instances it may appear what a vast difference there is between these two sorts of the Divine Ideas, the Absolute and the Relative, those that are of the Essence of God as in himself, and those that are of the same Divine Essence as it is in relation to Creatures. The First, Infinite and Incomprehensible, the Second, Finite and Comprehensible. For you see here the Idea of Extension is clear

clear and distinct, and such as we can fully and adequately Conceive, but the Idea of the Divine Immen- sity, has nothing clear and distinct in it, but is all over Darkness and Obscurity, and such as quite asto- nishes and confounds us with a Thousand difficulties upon the first application of our Thoughts to it, as indeed do all the *Absolute* Attri- butes and Perfections of God, which are all equally Infinite, and equally incomprehensible to Finite Spirits, however they may be able to Com- prehend that which in the Essence of God is *representative* of, and car- ries a *Relation* to those Realities which either actually do, or possibly may exist out of it. And in this I say no more (setting aside only the *Rationale* of the thing) than those who tell us that the *Incommunicable* Attributes of God are Infinite and Incomprehensible. They are so. But what is it that makes them In- finite and Incomprehensible? Even the same that makes them *Incommu- nicable*, viz. their being of the Es- sence of God as it is in it self ac- cording to its Absolute Simplicity, and

and not as it is in Relation to Creatures. For 'tis most evident that the Essence of God as it is simply and Absolutely in it self is every way Infinite and Incomprehensible and therefore all those Ideas and Perfections of his which are in this Absolute Sense Essential to him must be also of an alike Infinite and Incomprehensible Nature. Which by the way may serve to Silence the presumptuous Cavils of those who draw Objections against the Existence of God from the incomprehensibility of his Attributes, since if there be a God he must have incomprehensible Attributes, which unless we ascribe to him we do not think either rightly or worthily of him.

26. But to resume our Point, we see then here what a large Field is now open'd to our Prospect of Infinite and Incomprehensible Truths, even of a Compass as large as the Absolute Ideas and Perfections of the Divine Essence. For though all Created things are of a Finite Nature, and though even the Divine Ideas that represent them, as far as

repre-

representative of them, must fall under the same limited Consideration, yet those Absolute Ideas and Perfections of God that have no such external Reference, but are of the Divine Essence as it is in its pure, simple, abstracted Self, must necessarily partake of the Divine Infinity, and be as unbounded as God himself. And since Truth (as was before observ'd) is Coessential and Consubstantial with the Divine Ideas, I further Conclude, that though those Truths which regard the Actualities and Existencies of things, or if you please, things that do actually exist, be Finite, because the things themselves are so, and though even those that regard the Divine Ideas themselves are also Finite supposing the Ideas to be of the inferior Order, such as are of the Divine Essence only as it is representative of, and in relation to Creatures, yet those Truths which respect those Divine Ideas of the Superior Order, that are of the Absolute Essence of God as it is in itself purely and simply Consider'd, and so are not only *Essentially*, but even

even *Representatively* Divine, as truly representing God, and being in a strict and proper sense *his* Ideas, I say the Truths of this Order and Character must necessarily be of a Nature far exalted above all Creatures, yea above all other Ideal Truths, even as far as what is of the Simple and Absolute Essence of God transcends that which in the same Essence is only Relative to things without, and can therefore be no less than Infinite. We have here then an Order of Infinite Truths, even all those which regard the Absolute Ideas and Perfections of God. These Divine Ideas and Perfections are all Infinite, as that Glorious Essence whose Ideas they are and whom they represent, and so also are the Sublime Truths which result from them. They are of a Nature strictly Infinite, and if Infinite then by Consequence *Incomprehensible*, I mean to all understandings that are not so. For as Nothing Finite has Reality enough to represent Infinite, so neither can any thing Finite have Capacity enough to Comprehend it. For as the actual knowledge of any intelligent Being can

never

never exceed its intellectual Power, so neither can its Power exceed the measure of its Essence. A Finite Being therefore must have a Finite Understanding, and a Finite Understanding must have a Finite Perception. Since then our Understandings are Finite, 'tis plain that our Perception of Infinite must also be Finite. 'Tis true indeed that *Objective Reality* which we contemplate when we think upon Infinite has no Limits, and so we may be said in some respect to have an *Infinite Thought*, as far as the Operation of the Mind may be denominated from the quality of the Object, but yet still we think according to the Measure of our Nature, and our *Perception* of Infinite can be no more at the most than Finite. But now a Finite Perception bears no proportion to an Infinite Intelligible, besides that to perceive such an Object after a Finite manner is not to perceive it as it is, but only Partially and inadequately. But now a Partial and inadequate Perception of a thing can never be said to be a Comprehension of that thing,

thing, even though the thing be Finite, much less then when it is Infinite. Whereby it plainly appears that if there be an Order of *Infinite* Truths the same will also be *Incomprehensible* Ones, and since again as I have shewn there is an Order of such Truths, even all those that regard the Absolute Ideas and Perfections of the Divine Essence, it clearly follows that there is an Order of Incomprehensible Truths, and Consequently that Human Reason is not the Measure of Truth, even *Distributively* consider'd, since there are Particular Truths which it cannot Comprehend; which was the thing to be proved.

27. And of all this we may have a plain and visible illustration in the foremention'd Instance of the *Divine Immensity*. This is an Idea or Perfection of God that is truly Infinite, as being of his Divine Essence as it is Absolutely in it self, and not as in Order to, or representative of Creatures; And as Infinite 'tis also Incomprehensible by any but God himself. Accordingly the Complex Truth that regards this Absolute Idea

Idea of God is also Infinite, and as such Incomprehensible. As appears in this Proposition, *God is Immense*; which is an Infinite and Incomprehensible Truth. We find it is so *a Posteriori* by casting the view of our Understandings upon it. And we find it must be so *a Priori* by reasoning upon the Principles already laid down and establish'd. And to prevent all vain cavilling in this matter I further add, that though we could suppose the Truths that result from Infinite Ideas not to be Infinite (which yet we cannot by reason of their real Identity and Coessentiality with those Ideas) yet however they must upon another account be incomprehensible, even upon the Incomprehensibility of those Ideas. For if the Ideas whereof a Truth consists be incomprehensible, as they must be if they are Infinite, that alone would be enough to hinder us from being able to Comprehend such a Truth, it being impossible we should thoroughly understand the Relations or Habitues between those Ideas whose Simple Natures (the Foundation of those Habitues)

we do not Comprehend. For if in Finite things the not having a clear and adequate Idea of a thing makes us unable to judge of the Truth or Falshood of many Propositions concerning that thing (whereof there are a multitude of Instances in *Morality*, especially in Questions relating to the *Soul* of Man, which must for ever lie undetermin'd merely for want of our having a clear Idea of that Noble Essence) much more then in things Infinite will the not having a Comprehension of the Ideas incapacitate us from Comprehending the Truths that Result from them, which will therefore be as incomprehensible as if they were (what indeed they are) in themselves Infinite.

28. I have hitherto shewn the Incomprehensibility of Truth by Human Reason, and consequently that Human Reason is not the Measure of Truth, from the joynt Consideration of each. Only with this difference. I have consider'd and represented Truth Absolutely as it is in it self, according to its own Infinite and unmeasurable Nature. But

as for Human Reason I have consider'd that only as *Finite*, as supposing that sufficient to my present Purpose, and that there was no need of placing it in any other Light. For after it hath been shewn that Truth is Infinite, to prove that Human Reason cannot be the Measure of it, it is certainly enough to Consider it as a Bounded Power, without representing how very strait and narrow its Bounds are, since whatever is Finite can never measure Infinite. But then if so, what if we add the other Consideration to it? If the bare Finiteness of Human Understanding (a defect common to it with all Created Intelligencies) renders it incapable of Comprehending Truth, and Consequently of being the Measure of it, how much more then does the littleness and narrowness of its Bounds contribute to heighten that incapacity? If the having *any* limits does so unqualifie it for the adequate Comprehension of Truth, how then does the having so very short and strait ones? Strait indeed by Natural and Original Constitution; but much more

✓ yet retrench'd by Sin, and by all those Passions, Prejudices, deordinate Affections and Evil Customs which are the Effects and Consequences of Sin, and which have now so darken'd our Minds, and drawn such a gross Film over our Intellectual Sight that we can hardly distinguish Day from Night, Clearness from Obscurity, Truth from Falshood, and are able to see but so very little a way into the Works of God (much less into the Nature of God himself) that we need nothing else to depress and humble our Pride and Vanity than that very Knowledge of ours which puffs us up. So very narrow in its Compass and Extent, so very Shallow and Superficial in its Depth, so very Confuse and Obscure in its Light, so very uncertain and conjectural in its Ground, and so every way defective and imperfect is it. But how then can we sound the Depth of Truth with so short a Line? A Bottomless Depth with (I will not say a Finite, but) so very scanty a Measure? And what an extravagant Folly and Weakness, not to say Pride and Vanity

Vanity is it to fancy that we can? It would be a Vain Presumption in an Angel, but sure the very Madness and Distraction of Impudence in Man, who may with less defiance to Sense and Reason think to grasp the Ocean within the hollow of his hand, than to Comprehend and Measure Truth, Infinite Boundless Truth, not only with Finite, but so very limited Capacities.

29. But suppose Truth were not (what we have shewn it to be) *Infinite*, but had Bounds as well as our Reason, yet unless it had the *Same*, our Reason cannot be Commensurate to it, or the Measure of it. But does the supposition of its having Limits infer that it has the same? No, For though Finite, its Bounds may possibly be extended further than those of our Understandings, and how can we be sure that they are not? We cannot then even upon this supposition be sure that our Reason is the Measure of Truth, and therefore it is all one as to us (as I said before) as if it were not so, forasmuch as we cannot use it as a Measure by drawing

any Consequences from it concerning the Falshood or impossibility of things upon the account of our inability to Comprehend them, since for ought we know the Limits of Truth though we should suppose it Finite, may yet exceed, and that very greatly too, those of our Rational Faculties. And Considering both the Natural and the Super-accessory defects of them it is very reasonable to think that they do.

30. Some Essences perhaps there may be (though even this again is more than we know) that sit so high in the Intellectual Form as to be able to Comprehend all that is Finite, so that the only reason why they have not an adequate Comprehension of Truth at large is because it is indeed Infinite. But there is no Necessity, nor so much as Probability that Human Reason should be of so rais'd an Order that nothing but *Infinity* should transcend its Comprehension. And it must be a strange Composition of Pride and Self-love that can make us fancy that it is; something like that, only much more extravagant, which possesses

possesses the disturb'd Heads of some in *Bedlam*, and makes them Conceit themselves Kings and Emperours in the midst of their *Irons*, *Rags*, and *Straw*. What though Truth were Finite, and some Understandings too that are so were able to measure it, why must this needs be concluded of *Human* Understanding? If a Finite Being were able to Comprehend Truth, why must *Man* be that Being? The Scripture tells us he is made lower than the Angels, and how many Orders and Degrees there may be among *them* we know not, nor indeed how many Ranks of Spiritual Beings there may be in the Universe whose Understandings go beyond ours. For who can define the Out-flowings of the Divine Fecundity, or Number the Rounds of the Intellectual Scale? In the mean while though man knows not how many Orders of Intelligent Creatures there are above him, yet 'tis with great Reason and Consent presumed that there are none below him, so that he is placed even by his own Confession in the lowest Form of the Intellectual Order.

And why then may not his Understanding (as much as he values himself upon it) be of so Shallow a Depth, and so low a Size that even *Finite* Objects may be disproportionate to him? Especially since we find him so often puzzl'd and gravell'd in Natural things, as also in those Ideal Truths that have relation to the Natural and Eclypsal World, such as Philosophical and Mathematical Problems. Or if the Reason of any Creature could be the Measure of Truth, why should *he* be that Creature, who is seated in the very Confines of the Material and Immaterial World, and is as it were the Common-Point where Matter ends and Spirit begins, who brings up the rear of the Intellectual kind, and is both the youngest and the *least indow'd* among the Sons of God.

31. These Considerations sufficiently shew that there is no Necessity, nor so much as Probability, that Human Reason should be the Measure of Truth even upon the Supposition of its being Finite. Which indeed is enough of it self to carry the

the Point Contended for as far as the Design of the present Argument is Concern'd. For if it be not necessary that Human Reason should be the Measure of Truth, then it is Possible that it may not be, and if it is Possible that it may not, then we can be never Sure that it is, and if we cannot be Sure that it is, then we cannot Use it as a Measure, which (as I have remark'd already and for the Moment of it do here reiterate) makes it the same to all intents and purposes as if it were not such at all. But yet to carry our Plea a little higher I further Contend that as the foregoing Considerations suffice to shew that Human Reason *may* not, so there is One behind that very positively Demonstrates that it *Cannot* be the Measure of Truth, even tho' we should allow it to be of a Finite and bounded Nature as well as our own understandings.

32. As there are many things whereof our Ideas are very Confuse and Obscure, so 'tis most Certain that there are some things whereof we have no Ideas at all, it having not pleas'd the Eternal and Infinite Intel-

Intelligence to Exhibit that in Himself which is Representative of those things to our Understandings. But now besides the Difficultys and disadvantages we shall always ly under in the Comprehension of things from the Confuseness and Obscurity of our Ideas, which of it Self will many times render those things, and also whatever nearly relates to those things incomprehensible by us, and besides that our not having any Ideas of Certain things, is an invincible Bar to all Knowledge and Comprehension of those things (unless we could be supposed to be able to see without Light) 'tis also further Considerable that possibly the Knowledge of that Truth which we set our Selves to Comprehend, and whereof we have the Ideas, may depend upon the truth of another thing whereof we have no Idea. If it should be so tho Truth in general be never so Finite, or the Particular Truth we would Contemplate be never so Finite, 'tis plain we shall be no more able to Comprehend it than if it were Infinite. Now I say that 'tis not only Possible that

this

this may be the Case (which yet of it Self as I have again and again Noted is sufficient to debar us from using our Reason as the Measure of Truth) but there are also some Instances wherein it appears actually to be so. We know well enough what we mean by *Liberty* and *Contingency*, and are withal well assured that we are Free Agents. We have also a Sufficient Notion of *Prescience*, and are also no less assured of the Reality of it, And because both these are true, and there can be no real repugnance between one Truth and another we are also by Consequence assured that there is a good Harmony and Agreement between them, and that they are Consistent with each other. But now how to adjust their apparent Opposition, or reconcile those Instances of seeming Contradiction and inconsistency wherewith they press us, this we neither Know nor are able with all our Meditation to Comprehend, and that because we have not an Idea of the Human Soul, without which there is no possibility of Comprehending how its Free Workings may

may be the Objects of Prescience, tho our Ideas of Prescience and Liberty were never so Clear. Or if this Instance shall not be thought so proper because the Men with whom our present Concern lies are pleas'd to disown the Doctrine of Prescience, let me desire them to Consider whether there be not many other Difficulties concerning Human Liberty, besides that taken from, *Prescience*, which they are no more able to get over than they are that. And that for the very same Reason, even because they have not an Idea of the Soul, upon the Knowledge of which the Solution of those, as well as some other Difficulties in Morality, does Necessarily depend. Or if they please let them take an Instance of a Physical Nature. We know well enough what it is to be in a Place, and we know also as well what it is to be Coextended to a Place. But now how Being in a Place may be without Coextension to a Place, this is what we cannot Comprehend (tho as to the thing it Self, upon other Considerations constrain'd to grant it) and that because we are
igno-

ignorant of the general Nature of *Spirit*, upon the clear Conception of which the Comprehension of the other does so depend that it cannot be had without it. And indeed we may conclude in general that whenever we have clear Ideas of things, and yet are not able to Comprehend the Truth of them, 'tis because the Knowledge of those things depends upon the Truth of something else whereof we have either no Idea, or not such as is sufficiently Clear. Which must be the true Reason of the hitherto presumed impossibility of finding out the exact Proportion between a *Circle* and a *Square*. Why, *Circle* and *Square* are very Intelligible things, and how come we then not to be able to determin the precise and just Proportion that is between them : It cannot be from any Obscurity in the things themselves, much less from our want of having Ideas of them, for we have as clear and exact Ideas of these Figures as we can have of any thing in the World. It must be therefore because the Knowledge of their Proportion depends upon the Knowledge of
of

of some other thing whereof the Idea fails us, which till we are possess'd of we shall in vain endeavour to discover the other. Whereby it plainly appears that we are not only incapable of Comprehending those Truths that relate to things whereof we have no Ideas, but that even where we have Ideas, and those very Clear ones too we may be as far from Comprehending a Truth as if we had none merely upon the account of the Dependence which that Truth has upon some other thing whereof we have not, at least a just, Idea. Which single Consideration is enough for ever to spoil Human Reason for setting up for the Measure of Truth, even upon the Supposition of its being Finite. So very False is that arrogant Assertion of a Modern Philosopher, *Quæcunque existant humana Menti pervestigabilia, præterquam Infinitum*. Whatever is may be thoroughly Comprehended by the Mind of Man, except Infinite. And again. *Unum duntaxat est quod omnem mentis nostra vim longissime excedit, ipsaq; suâ Naturâ, ut in se est, ab eâ Cognosci nequit, Infinitum puta*. There

Gerardi
de Vries
Professor-
is Ultra-
jezini,
exercita-
tiones
rationales
de Deo,
Divinisq;
Perfectionibus.
Pag. 248.

There is but one only thing that far exceeds the Force and reach of our Mind, and that cannot of its own very Nature be known by it as it is in it self, namely *Infinite*. What but One thing excepted from the Verge, and placed beyond the reach of Human Knowledge? 'Tis well that One thing is a pretty large one, but sure the Authour was ignorant of something else, that is *Himself*, or else he could never have advanc'd such a Crude and ill-consider'd a Proposition.

33. And thus I have shewn at large in a rational way by arguing *a priori*, and from the Nature of things, that Human Reason is not the Measure of Truth, and that even upon the most Liberal Supposition of its being Finite; And if it be not so supposing Truth to be Finite, much less is it supposing it (what it has been prov'd to be) of an Infinite Nature. If upon the Former Supposition it exceeds the Proportion of our Reason, certainly upon the latter there will be no Proportion between them. But whether our Reason bears no Proportion

portion to Truth, or whether it be only Disproportionate to it, either way it follows that it cannot be the Measure of it, which I cannot but now look upon as a Proposition sufficiently demonstrated. And in all this I contend for no more than what is implied in that Common and universally approv'd Maxim even among those of the *Rational way*, that we ought not to deny what is Evident for the sake of what is Obscure, or depart from a Truth which we see a Necessity to admit because of some Difficulties attending it which we cannot solve; which they say is an Argument only of our Ignorance, and not of the Falshood of the thing. This indeed is a true Rule, and such as must be allow'd to hold good in all our Reasonings; let the Matter of them be what it will. Only I wish that the Implication of the Rule were as much minded, as the Rule it self is generally receiv'd. For it plainly implies that there are some things which though plain and certain as to their *Existence*, are yet incomprehensible

prehensible and inexplicable as to their *Manner*. But then as the Incomprehensibility of the *Manner* should not make us reject the Truth of the thing when otherwise Evident, so neither should the Evidence we have of the Truth of the thing make us disown the Incomprehensibility of the *Manner*, since it is so far from being against the Nature of Truth that it should be incomprehensible, that you see we have discover'd even from the Contemplation of its Nature that there are incomprehensible Truths. Of which I might now subjoyn some particular Examples, but that I should fall very deep into a *Common Place*, being herein prevented by many other Writers, particularly by the admirable one of *L'Art de Penser*, to the First Chapter of whose Fourth Book I refer my Reader; where he shews by several, and some of them uncommon Instances that there are things which the Mind of Man is not capable of Comprehending. After which he Concludes with a very grave and useful Reflection, which for the great advantage and Pertinency

Q

nency of it to the present Affair, though I refer my Reader to the rest of the Chapter, I shall here set down. *The Profit* (says he) *that one may draw from these Speculations is not barely to acquire the knowledge of them, which of it self is barren enough, but it is to learn to know the Bounds of our understanding, and to force it to confess that there are things which it cannot Comprehend. And therefore it is good to fatigue the mind with these kind of Subtilties, the better to tame its Presumption, and abate its confidence and daringness in opposing its Feeble Lights against the Mysteries of Religion, under the Pretence that it cannot comprehend them. For since all the Force of Human Understanding is constrain'd to yield to the least Atom of Matter, and to own that it sees Clearly that it is infinitely divisible without being able to Comprehend how this may be. Is it not apparently to transgress against Reason to refuse to believe the wonderful effects of the Divine Onnipotence, Merely for this Reason, that our Understanding cannot Comprehend them? Yes without doubt*

doubt it is, as will better appear in the sequel of this Discourse. In the mean while before I take leave of the Subject of this Chapter, I have a double Remarque to make upon it.

34. The First is, that since Truth in its full extent is Incomprehensible, we should not vainly go about to Comprehend it, but be contented to be ignorant in many things. And since there are some special Truths in particular that are incomprehensible we should not apply our Thoughts to the Comprehension of all things at a Venture, as some who are for understanding every thing, but sit down first and Consider whether they are proportionate to our Capacities or No, and, as far as we can learn to distinguish what Truths may, and what may not be Comprehended by us, that so we may not lose that Time and Pains in the Contemplation of them, which might be profitably imploy'd in the Consideration of other things, better suited to our

Capacity. As a great many do, who busie themselves all their Lives long about such things which if they should study to Eternity they would not Comprehend, and that indeed because they require an Infinite Capacity to Comprehend them. Whereas the shortest Compendium of Study, and the best way to abridge the Sciences is to study only what we can Master, and what is within the Sphere of our Faculties, and never so much as to apply our selves to what we can never Comprehend.

35. The other Remarque is that the Conclusion prov'd in this Chapter does very much Fortifie and Confirm that which was undertaken to be made out in the last Concerning the Distinction of Things Above, and Things Contrary to Reason. For if there are Truths which we cannot Comprehend, then it seems what is above our Comprehension may yet be True, and if True then to be sure not Contrary to Reason, since

since whatever is Contrary to Reason is no less Contrary to Truth, which though sometimes above Reason is yet never Contrary to it.

Q 3 CHAP.

C H A P. V.

That therefore a things being Incomprehensible by Reason is of it self no Concluding Argument of its not being True.

I. **A**S there is nothing *in* Man that deserves his Consideration so *Much*, and Few things *without* him that deserve it *More* than that part of him wherein he resembles his Maker, so there is Nothing more worthy of his Consideration in that part, or that is at least more necessary to be Consider'd by him, than the *Defects* of it, without a due regard to which it would not be very safe for him to dwell much upon the Consideration of the other, as being apt to seduce him into Pride and Vanity, to blow him up with Self-Conceit, and

and so by an imaginary Greatness to spoil and corrupt that which is Genuine and Natural.

2. Now the Defects of our Intellectual part Consider'd in their general Heads are I suppose *Sin*, *Ignorance*, and *Errour*. And though Sin in it self must be allow'd to be of a worse Nature and Consequence than either Ignorance or Errour (however some may fancy it a greater Reproach to 'em to have their Intellectuals question'd than their Morals) and so upon that score may require more of our Consideration, yet upon another account the Defects of the Understanding seem to need it more than those of the Will, since we are not only apt to be more proud of our Intellectuals than of our Morals, but also to Conceit our selves more Free and Secure from Errour than we are from Sin, though Sin in the very Nature and Principle of it implies and supposes Errour.

3. Pride the presumed Sin of the Angels is also the most Natural and Hereditary one of Man, his dominant

and most cleaving Corruption, the Vice as I may call it of his Planet and Complexion. And that which we are most apt to be proud of is our *Understandings*, the only Faculty in us whose limits we forget. In other things we are Sensible not only of the general Bounds of our Nature, but also of the particular narrowness of them, and accordingly do not attempt any thing very much beyond our Measure, but contain our Selves pretty reasonably within Our Line, at least are not such Fools as to apply our Strength to Move the Earth out of its place, or to set our Mouths to drink up the Sea, or to try with our Eyes to look into the Regions beyond the Stars. But there is hardly any Distance but to which we fancy our Intellectual Sight will reach, scarce any Object too bright, too large, or too far remov'd for it. Strange that when we Consider that in us which makes us Men, we should forget that we are so. And yet thus it is; when we look upon our Understandings 'tis with such a Magnifying Glass that it appears in a manner boundless

less and unlimited to us, and we are dazzled with our own Light.

4. Not that it is to be presumed that there are any who upon a deliberate Consideration of the Matter have this Form'd and exprefs Thought that their Understandings are *Infinite*. Human Nature seems hardly capable of such Excess. But only as the Psalmist says in another Case of some Worldly Men, that their *Inward Thought is that their houses shall continue for ever*, Not meaning that any could be so grossely absurd as positively and explicitly to Conceive that their Houses any more than their own Bodies, should last always, and never decay, but only that they had such a kind of a wandring and Confuse Imagination secretly lurking in their Minds, and loosely hovering about them; so in like manner there are a sort of People who are Parturient and teeming with a kind of Confuse and unform'd Imagination tho' perhaps they never bring it to an exprefs and distinct Thought, that their Understandings have no bounds or limits belonging to them, tho' they cannot deny

deny but that they have, if directly put to the Question.

5. Accordingly you shall find those whose Conduct betrays this *inward* Sentiment, who venture at all in their Studies, stick at nothing, but will undertake to give a Reason for every thing, and positively decide whatever Comes in their way without Suspense or Reserve, imagining (confusely at least) they have a Comprehension of all things, and that there is nothing too hard or knotty for them, nothing but what they either actually do, or are capable of Comprehending, if they once set themselves to it. And from hence they roundly Conclude that whatever they are not able to Comprehend is not true, and accordingly deny their Belief to whatever transcends their Comprehension.

6. Now I confess there is no fault to be found with the Consequence of these Men, nor with their Practice as it relates to that Consequence, which are both (as far as I can see) exceeding right if their Principle be once admitted : For if indeed it be really so that Human Reason

Reason is adequate and Commensurate to Truth, so that there is no Truth but what it is able to Comprehend, then it will certainly follow that whatever it cannot Comprehend is not True, and there will need no other, nor better Argument of the falshood of any thing than the Incomprehensibility of it. For their Reasoning resolves into this Form.

Whatever is true we can Comprehend.

*This we do not Comprehend,
Therefore this is not true.*

Or thus,

If whatever is true we can Comprehend, then what we cannot Comprehend is not true,

But whatever is true we can Comprehend, Ergo &c.

Where 'tis plain that if the Major of the First, or the Minor of the Second Syllogism (wherein the Principle of these Men is Contain'd) be allow'd, there will be no avoiding the

the Conclusions of them. So that if we admit that Human Reason is Comprehensive of all Truth we are not Consistent with our Selves if we do not also grant that the Incomprehensibility of a thing is a just Warrant to Conclude it. not True.

7. But then on the other side if this Mighty Principle upon which such a Weight is laid, and such great things built be false, if Human Reason be not the Measure of Truth (as I think is with great Evidence Demonstrated in the last Chapter) then is not the Consequence as good this way, that therefore a thing's being Incomprehensible by Reason is no Concluding Argument of it's not being True? For how are we inconsistent with our Selves, if granting Human Reason to be Commensurate to Truth we deny that the Incomprehensibility of a thing argues it not to be True, but only because in denying that we Contradict our Principle; or, which is all one, Suppose the Contradictory Proposition to it to be true, *viz.* that Human Reason is *not* Commensurate to Truth. But now if in saying that
the

the Incomprehensibility of a thing does not argue it not to be true we in the Consequence of what we affirm Suppose that Human Reason is not the Measure of Truth, then 'tis as plain that the Supposition of Reason's not being the Measure of Truth will also Oblige us to say that the Incomprehensibility of a thing is no Argument of it's not being True. Whereby it is plain that the Consequence is every whit as good thus, *Human Reason is not the Measure of Truth, therefore the Incomprehensibility of a thing is no Argument that it is not True; as thus, Human Reason is the Measure of Truth, therefore the Incomprehensibility of a thing is an Argument that it is not True.* The only Reason why he that denies this latter Consequence upon the Supposition or Concession of this latter Principle is inconsistent with himself, being this, because in denying the latter Consequence he Supposes the Former Principle, which Principle therefore must as much infer the Consequence that Supposed it, *viz.* That a things being Incomprehensible by Reason is

is no Warrant to Conclude that it is not true.

8. And because this Principle that Human Reason is not the Measure of Truth has been already proved at large, I look upon the grounds of this Consequence as already laid, and therefore to shew the Connexion that is between the one and the other (besides what I have even now said to that purpose) need only add this further Remarque. That since Human Reason is not the Measure of Truth, or since there are Incomprehensible Truths, then it seems the Incomprehensibility of a thing and the Truth of a thing may Consist together; or in other words, the same thing may be at once *True* and *Incomprehensible*. But now there cannot be in the whole Compass of Reasoning a more certain, or more evident Maxim than this, That that which is when a thing is, or would be supposing it were, is no Argument that it is not. As for Instance, Suppose it should be Objected against the *Copernican* Hypothesis of the Motion of the Earth that it is repugnant to Sense,

Sense, since we see the Sun and the Stars Rise and Set, and Move round about us. It is thought a sufficient Answer to this to say, That supposing the Earth and not the Sun did really Move these Appearances would yet be the same as they are now, since Sailing, as we do, between the Sun and the Stars (as a late Writer expresses it) not the Ship in which we are, but the Bodies which surround us would seem to Move. And 'tis most Certain that if supposing the Earth did really Move the Motion would yet seem to be in the Sun and Stars; then the seeming Motion of those Bodies is no Argument that the Earth does not Move.

Le Clerks
Physics.
Pag. 14.

9. Why just so it is in the present Case, when 'tis Objected against the Truth of a thing that 'tis Incomprehensible by Human Reason, 'tis a sufficient Answer to say that this argues nothing, since if the thing were true it might yet be Incomprehensible. And 'tis most certain that if supposing a thing to be True it might yet be Incomprehensible, then the Incomprehensibility of a things

thing is no good Objection against the Truth of it. And therefore since we have proved that there are Incomprehensible Truths, and Consequently that the Truth of a thing and the Incomprehensibility of the same thing may Consist together, we may now with all Rational assurance Conclude that the Incomprehensibility of a thing is no Argument that it is not True, any more than the seeming Motion of the Sun is an Argument against the real one of the Earth, since the Former would be even Supposing the Truth of the Latter. And both by Vertue of this most Evident and incontestable Principle, That what may Consist with the Truth of any thing, can be no good Argument that it is not True.

10. And indeed when it shall be Consider'd how many things surpass our Conception when we are Children which yet we are able well to Comprehend when we are Men, how many things again are beyond the Ken of Ignorant and Illiterate Men which yet are very Intelligible and Shine forth with full
Light

Light to the Men of Art and Learning, and how many things again even among the Learned are now discover'd and well understood by the help of *Algebra* which were *Mysteries* to former Ages, and are still beyond even the Imagination of those who have not that Noble and Wonderful *Key of Knowledge*. When again it shall be further Consider'd how many of those things which we cannot even with the Assistance of that Commanding Key unlock in this state of Mortality, we may yet have a clear view of in that of Separation, when deliver'd from the Burthen of our Flesh, and that many of those things which are too high for us then may yet be of a level with the Understanding of Angels, and that what is above their Capacity may yet be most clearly and distinctly perceiv'd by the Infinitely penetrating and All-Comprehensive Intellect of God, I say he that shall but seriously enter into this single Reflection must needs discover himself much wanting in that Stock of Sense and Reason he

R

pre-

pretends to, if he still continue to Measure the Possibilities of things by their Proportionableness to his Understanding, or Conclude any thing False or Impossible, when he has no better Reason for it but only because he cannot Comprehend it.

CHAP.

i.
to
an
ry
pro
que
atte
tha
fuel
two
Ma
and
othe
for
and
cert

C H A P. V I.

That if the Incomprehensibility of a thing were an Argument of its not being true, Human Reason would then be the Measure of Truth.

i. **A**S there is Nothing more Common than for people to hold Certain Principles that have an inseparable Connexion with very bad Consequences, and yet not professedly to hold those Consequences, because either they do not attend to them, or are not sensible that they do indeed follow from such Principles, whereof we have two very pregnant Instances in the Maintainers of the *Predestinarian* and *Solifidian* Systemes, so on the other hand, and for the same Reason there are those who take up, and with great Fixedness adhere to certain Consequences without Pro-

R 2

fessedly

feffedly holding those Principles from which they truly flow, and to which (if traced to the Head) they will infallibly lead them.

2. Of this we have a very particular Instance (where I confess one would not expect to find it) in those of the *Socinian* Perswasion. The Reason these Men of Reason give why they will not believe the Mysteries of the Christian Faith, is because they are above their Reason, they cannot Comprehend them. Whereby they plainly imply, that they will believe Nothing but what they can Comprehend, or that Nothing is to be believ'd that is Incomprehensible, which is also a common Maxim among them, who accordingly make Above Reason and Contrary to Reason to be one and the same thing. And whereas 'tis only the untruth of a thing that can make it unfit to be the Object of Faith, in saying they will not believe what they cannot Comprehend, they do as good as say that what they cannot Comprehend is not True, and so that the Incomprehensibility of a thing is a just warrant

warrant to conclude it False. And all this they own and expressly declare, if not in these very terms, yet at least in such as are equivalent to them as is too Notorious and well known to need any Citations for the proof of it. But now though they do thus professedly own that the Incomprehensibility of a thing by Reason is an Argument of its not being true, yet that Human Reason is the Measure of Truth, or that all Truth is Comprehensible by it, are (as I take it) Propositions which they do not openly and professedly avow. For as I noted in the Introduction 'tis such an Odious and Arrogant Assertion that they cannot with any Face of Modesty or common Decency make a plain and direct Profession of it, though at the same time 'tis most Certain, that this is the true Principle of that Consequence which they do professedly hold, viz. *that the Incomprehensibility of a thing argues it not to be true*, and that this Consequence does as necessarily lead back to that Principle.

R 3

3. For

3. For as if Human Reason be the Measure of Truth it follows in the descending line as a direct Consequence that the Incomprehensibility of a thing argues it not to be true, so it follows as well Backwards & *per viam ascensum*, that if the Incomprehensibility of a thing argues it not to be True, then Human Reason is the Measure of Truth. Since if it were not, the Incomprehensibility of a thing (as is shewn in the Preceding Chapter) would then not argue it not to be True. If therefore it does, 'tis plain that Human Reason is the Measure of Truth. Which Principle whoever disowns ought also to renounce the other Proposition, viz. *That the Incomprehensibility of a thing is an Argument of its untruth*, which if yet he will imbrace notwithstanding, 'tis plain he holds the Consequence without its Principle, and has indeed no Reason for what he Affirms.

4. For as he who granting Human Reason to be the Measure of Truth, denies yet that the Incomprehensibility of a thing is an Argument of its

its not being true is therefore inconsistent with himself, because in so doing he supposes the Contradictory to what he had before granted, *viz.* that Human Reason is not the Measure of Truth. So he that Affirms that the Incomprehensibility of a thing is an Argument of its not being True, and yet denies that Human Reason is the Measure of Truth, is also as inconsistent with himself, because in so doing he supposes the Contradictory to his own Assertion, and does in effect say that the Incomprehensibility of a thing is not an Argument of its not being True, as most Certainly it would not be in case Human Reason be not the Measure of Truth, as the foregoing Chapter has sufficiently shewn. The short is, if the Not being of *A* proves that *C* is not, then the being of *C* proves that *A* is, since if it were not, according to the First Supposition *C* could not be. And so here if Reason's not being the Measure of Truth proves that the Incomprehensibility of a thing is not an Argument of its not being True,

then if the Incomprehensibility of a thing be an Argument of it's not being True 'tis plain that Reason is the Measure of Truth, since if it were not then according to the first Supposition the Incomprehensibility of a thing would not be an Argument of its not being True.

5. For how I pray comes the Incomprehensibility of a thing to conclude the untruth of it? I cannot Comprehend such a thing, therefore it is not True, where's the Consequence? By what Logic does this Latter Proposition follow from the Former? why we have here the Minor Proposition and the Conclusion, and to make a Complete Argument of it we must add another, thus; If it were true I should Comprehend it, but I do not Comprehend it, therefore it is not true. Whereby it appears to the eye that my not being able to Comprehend a thing is no otherwise an Argument of the untruth of it, than as it is first presupposed that if it were true I should be able to Comprehend it. Which again resolving into this Absolute Proposition, that I am able to Comprehend

prehend all Truth, it plainly follows that if my inability to Comprehend a thing be an Argument that it is not true, then I am able to Comprehend all Truth, and that my Reason is the Measure and Final Standard of it.

6. I Conclude therefore that if the Incomprehensibility of a thing were an Argument of it's not being true then Human Reason will be the Measure of Truth, and that they that hold the Former ought also if they will be Consistent with themselves to admit the Latter. But because this is a False Principle, that Human Reason is the Measure of Truth, therefore, I Conclude again that the Consequence that Resolves into this Principle is also False, since we may as well Conclude a Consequence to be False because it leads back to a False Principle, as a Principle to be False because it is productive of a bad Consequence. Which still further Confirms and Establishes the Conclusion of the last Chapter, *viz. That the Incomprehensibility of a thing is no Argument of its untruth*, which you see

An Account of

see is now proved both Backwards and Forwards, and so made impregnable on all sides. We have proved it Forwards by shewing the Falseness of that Principle that Human Reason is the Measure of Truth, and by thence arguing the said Conclusion; and we have also proved it Backwards by shewing that the Contrary Supposition Resolves into that False and already Confused Principle. And I do not see how any Conclusion can be better proved.

C H A P.

That
of
a
a
M
o

I.

man
able
orde
dily
ever
and
Som
riou
tive
it t
yot
tha
ric
the

C H A P. VII.

That therefore the Incomprehensibility of a thing is no just Objection against the Belief of it. With an Account of the Cartesian Maxim, that we are to Assent only to what is Clear and Evident.

I. **T**Is a Wonderful thing to Consider the *Caprice* of Human Nature, by what unaccountable Springs it's Movements are ordered, and how odly and unsteadily Men act and manage themselves even in the same Circumstances, and in Relation to the same Objects. Sometimes the Obscurity and Mysteriousness of a thing shall be a Motive of Credibility, and recommend it the rather to their Belief. Thus you shall have a great many reject that Philosophy as idle and Chimerical which undertakes to explain the Effects of Nature by insensible Par-

Particles, their different Bigness, Figure, Contexture, Local Motion, Rest, &c. Merely because this is a plain Simple and Intelligible Account, such as they can easily and well Conceive. The very easiness and clearness wherewith they Conceive these Principles is Made an Objection against them (though indeed it be a good Presumption for them) and for that very Reason they will not believe them to be the true Principles of Nature, whose Effects they fancy must be Resolved into Causes more hidden and Abstruse. And accordingly they find in themselves a greater inclination to lend attention to those that shall undertake the Solution of them by the real Chimeras of Substantial Forms, Qualities, Sympathys, Antipathys, &c. or that shall go to account for them by the yet more Obscure Principles of the Chymists, striking and filling their Ears with those great but empty Sounds, *Archeus*, *Seminal Spirit*, *Astral Beings*, *Gas*, *Blas*, &c. which they receive with great satisfaction not for their Scientific Light (for they are dark as may be, mere Philosophic Cant)

Cant) but only because they are Mysterious and Abstruse, and therefore they fancy there must be somewhat more than Ordinary in them, tho they know not, nor, it may be, never Consider'd, what. And herein, as in some other Instances, *Men love Darknes better than Light.*

2. But then at another time you shall have them inquiring after Truth as *Diogenes* did after an Honest Man, with a Candle in their hands, and not caring to go a step any further than they can see their way. Now upon a sudden they are all for Clear and distinct Ideas, Full and adequate Perceptions, Demonstrative Proofs and Arguments, and nothing will serve or Content them but Light and Evidence, and they will believe nothing but what they can Comprehend. Strange diversity of Conduct ! Who would think two such vastly distant extreams should meet together, I will not say in the same Man, but in the same Human Nature, and that the very same Creature (and such a One as Stiles it Self Rational too) should proceed by such uncertain Measures,
and

and act so inconsistently with it Self; sometimes embracing a thing for the sake of it's Obscurity, and sometimes again in another Fit making that alone an Invincible Objection against the Belief of it.

3. But it is plain by the foregoing Measures that it is not. For since Truth is the general Object of Faith, 'tis evident that nothing can argue a thing to be absolutely incredible, or not reasonable to be believ'd; but that which at the same time argues it not to be True. For if true, then 'tis still within the Compass of the general Object of Faith. But now we have shewn already that the Incomprehensibility of a thing is no Argument of it's not being true, whence it clearly and closely follows that 'tis no Argument neither against it's Credibility. And if so, then we may believe it Notwithstanding it's Incomprehensibility, because we may believe whatever is not Absolutely incredible. So that there is no Necessity that we should discard every thing we cannot Conceive as unworthy of a Rational Belief, or that what is Above

our

our Reason should be therefore above our Faith too.

4. It is true indeed that the Incomprehensibility of a thing is in it Self no proper and direct Argument why it should be believ'd, and he would be thought to give but an ordinary account of his Faith, who being ask'd why he believ'd such an Incomprehensible thing, should answer *because it is Incomprehensible.* which at best could pass only for a Religious Flourish, much such another as, *Credo quia impossibile.* And that because the Incomprehensibility of a thing is not directly and *per se* a Criterion of Truth (whether it may be *per Accidens*, may be Consider'd afterwards) whose Natural and genuin Character is not Obscurity, but Light and Evidence. Not that nothing is True but what has this Character (for we have already shewn the Contrary in proving Incomprehensible Truths) but that as whatever we clearly perceive is True, so our Clear perceiving of a thing is the only sign from the Intrinsic Nature of the thing it Self of the Truth of it. Incomprehensibility

bility therefore is none, but as such abstracts from true and not true, and is equally Common to both. But now that which may Consist with a thing supposing it false, can no more prove it True, than that which may Consist with a thing supposing it True, can prove it false, according to the Tenour of the Fifth Chapter. The Incomprehensibility therefore of a thing is no proper Argument of the Truth of it, and Consequently no Reason of it Self, why it should be believ'd, and that because it abstracts as such from True and False, and is too Common to Both to prove either.

5. And because it is so, it is also further granted that the Incomprehensibility of a thing is not only in it Self no proper Reason why it should be believ'd, but has also so far the Nature of a *Disswasive* from believing, as to be a Caution against a too hasty Belief, till there appear some other Motive from without either from Reason or Authority that shall determine the Assent. In the mean while it advises to *Suspend*. For the Incom-

Incomprehensibility of a thing being as such No Reason why a Man should believe it, 'tis plain that if he did believe it Consider'd only as in that State he would believe it without Reason. That therefore is a Reason why he should suspend, a Negation of Reason being enough to with-hold ones Assent, though to give it one had need have a positive Reason. When therefore a thing appears Incomprehensible, that indeed is sufficient Reason to suspend our Belief, till some prevailing Consideration from without shall over-rule that Suspension, by requiring our Assent. But when it does so, then the Incomprehensibility ought to be No Argument to the Contrary, and it would be every whit as absurd to reject a thing now because of its Incomprehensibility, as to believe it before for that Reason. And that because as the Incomprehensibility of a thing is no reason for Believing it, so it is no Absolute Reason against it.

6. If it were so it would be in *Natural* things, the Objects of Human and Philosophic Science, such as

S

belong

belong properly and immediately to the Province and Jurisdiction of Reason. Here, if any where, the Incomprehensibility of a thing would forbid all Assent to it. And so it is supposed to do by some who though far from denying the Belief of Incomprehensible things in *Religion*, will yet tell you that in *Physical* Contemplations, Clearness and Evidence is to lead the way, and we are to proceed with our Light before us, assenting to nothing but what we well Comprehend. In Matters of Faith indeed they will allow that Reason is to be submitted to Revelation, and that we are to believe many things which pass our Comprehension; but in Matters of pure Reason they will have us go no further than Reason can carry us. Which indeed is right enough if their Meaning be that we are to Assent to Nothing but what upon the whole Matter all things Consider'd from without as well as from within, we have reason to believe true, and that we are never to proceed to judge or determin without some Evidence or other, but then this will equally hold

in

in
rat
Ve
and
bee
Cle
in
sent
tern
and
fible
else
Rea
is h
that
Ass
they
thin
dent
are
see
so n
Ass
fame
preh
bly
7
Blin
(for
the

in Matters of Faith too, which is too rational an Assent to be given at a Venture, and we know not why, and whose *Formal Reason* (as has been already discours'd) is always Clear. But if their Meaning be that in Matters of Reason we must Assent to nothing but what has an internal Evidence, and what in its self, and by its own Light is Comprehensible by us (as they seem to mean, or else their distinction of the Case of Reason and the Case of Revelation is here impertinent) then I conceive that they set too narrow limits to our Assent in Matters of Reason when they allow it to be given only to things which in this sense are Evident to us. For 'tis plain that there are many things in Nature which we see are True, and must be True, and so not only may, but cannot help Assenting to them, though at the same time we are not able to Comprehend how they are, or can possibly be.

7. Not that our Assent is then *Blind* and wholly without Evidence, (for then we might as well Assent to the contrary as to what we do, and

would do better not to Assent at all) but only that it has none from *within*, and from the intrinsic Nature of the Object, but only from some External Consideration, much after the same manner as it is in *Faith*. In both which there may be a Clear Reason, why we should Assent to an Obscure thing. But then as the internal Obscurity does not destroy the External Evidence, so neither does the External Evidence strike any Light into the internal Obscurity; or in other words, as the Reason for Assenting is never the less Clear because the Matter assented to is Obscure, so neither is the Matter assented to ever the less Obscure because the Reason for assenting to it is Clear. And yet notwithstanding this internal Obscurity of the Matter we assent to it because of the prevailing Light of the External Evidence. And this we do, not only in Matters of Faith (according to the Restriction of some) but in the things of Nature and Reason too, where we are oftentimes forced by the pressing urgency of certain External and Collateral Considerations

to

to assent to things internally obscure and whose very possibility we cannot Comprehend, as is plain in the great Question of the *Divisibility* of *Quantity*, and other Instances, whereof every Thinking Man's Observation cannot but have already furnish'd him with variety. The Incomprehensibility then of a thing is no just Objection against our Assent to it even in Matters of a *Rational* Nature, much less then is it in Matters of *Faith*. For if not in Matters that belong to the Court of Reason, and where she sits as Judge, then much less in things that are not of her proper Jurisdiction, and if notwithstanding the internal inexistence of an Object we think fit to assent to it upon *Rational* Considerations, much more may we, and ought we upon the *Authority* of the Infallible God.

8. Indeed if whatsoever is Above our Reason were also (as some pretend) as Contrary to it, and there were nothing true but what was also Comprehensible, and so the Incomprehensibility of a thing were an Argument of its not being true,

then I confess we could not as Rational Creatures assent to an incomprehensible Proposition upon any Consideration whatsoever, No not even that of Divine Authority. 'Tis true indeed there could then be no such Authority for Incomprehensible things. But if there were, 'tis impossible we should regard it, because we could not have greater assurance either of the Existence or of the Truth of it, than we have already (upon this Supposition) that the things reveal'd are not true. But now if this Supposition be no more than a Supposition, if to be above Reason does not involve any Contrariety to it, if there are incomprehensible Truths, and Consequently the Incomprehensibility of a thing is no Argument of its not being true (all which has been already proved) then 'tis plain that what is an incomprehensible may yet be a Believable Object (because within the Possibility of Truth) and then to render it actually believ'd there needs only some External Evidence either from Reason or Authority. For what should hinder our Assent to an

Incom-

Inc
hav
for
rity
pla
giv
fo
fon
tha
gro
is,
the
the
is t
less
fit
cou
the
she
of
the
tha
Bel
Inc
liev
ref
bo
it
fib

Incomprehensible thing when we have plain Evidence from without for it, and its own internal Obscurity is no Argument against it ! 'Tis plain therefore that we ought to give our Assent. And since we do so oftentimes upon a Ground of Reason, much more ought we upon that more Firm and Immoveable ground of Revelation. The short is, whatever is no Objection against the Truth of a thing is none against the Credibility of it, since Truth is the General Object of Faith (unless you will say that a thing is unfit to be believ'd upon any other account besides want of Truth) and therefore since we have already shewn that the Incomprehensibility of a thing is no Argument against the Truth of it, it visibly follows that it is no Argument against the Belief of it neither. Therefore an Incomprehensible thing may be believ'd, and accordingly he that refuses to believe any thing is bound to give a better Reason for it than because it is *Incomprehensible*.

9. If it be said that this is reason enough, because Faith is a Rational Act, and therefore what is above the Comprehension of Reason is as much above a Rational Belief, to this, besides what I have already remark'd upon this Occasion in the Chapter of Faith, I here further
 Art. 15. reply, that it is true indeed and on both sides agreed that Faith is a Rational Act, but in what Sense is the Question. There are two very different Senses according to which it may be said to be so either in regard of the Clearness of its Formal Reason, or in regard of the Clearness of its Object. Either because it is founded upon an External Evidence, or Argument for believing, or because it proceeds upon an Internal Evidence, that appears in the very Nature of the thing Believ'd. If Faith be said to be a Rational Act in the latter Sense, the Assertion is then False, for so (that is in respect of the Object) we have shewn it to be an inevident Assent. But if it be said to be a Rational Act in the former Sense, then indeed it is true, but nothing to the purpose,
 since

since nothing hinders but that this External Evidence may well consist with an Internal Inevidence, or in other words, that the Clearness of the Reason for Believing may stand with the Obscurity of the Object Believ'd. And therefore though Faith be a Rational Act yet it does not hence follow that what is Above Reason is also above Faith and cannot rationally be believ'd, because the Act of Faith is said to be Rational, Not in respect of the Evidence of the Object, but only that of its Formal Reason or Motive. And therefore though there be no Evidence in the Object, yet it is not thereby render'd incapable of being the Matter of Faith, because the Evidence which Faith as a Rational Act supposes, is wholly of another kind. There seems indeed a kind of opposition as to the Sound between Faith's being an Act of Reason, and the believing what is Above Reason. And this it may be is that which imposes upon the Minds, or the Ears shall I say, of them that urgè it as an Objection. I cannot imagine what else should, for I'm sure there is no
Con-

Contradiction in the Sense. 'Tis true indeed Evidence in the Act and not Evidence in the Act are Contradictories, because *ad Idem*, and so are Not Evidence in the Object and Evidence in the Object, for the same reason. But there is no Contradiction between Evidence in the Act and No Evidence in the Object, and therefore these may stand together, though the other cannot

10. But to lay open the Fallacy of this great and very popular Objection yet a little more to the Eye (though it must be a very blind one that does not see it already) I will put it into Form, and give it a Formal Answer.

If Faith be a Rational Act, then what is Above Reason cannot rationally be Believ'd.

But Faith is a Rational Act, Ergo.

For Answer to this I distinguish. If by Rational Act be meant an Act founded upon Internal Evidence, or the Evidence of the Object, then I deny the Minor, Faith is not so a Rational Act. But if by Rational Act

Act be meant an Act founded upon External Evidence or the Evidence of its Formal Reason or Motive, then indeed I grant the Minor, but deny the Consequence, which is none at all, for it does not at all follow because Faith is a Rational Act, meaning by it that it proceeds upon External Evidence, and that there is a clear Reason for Believing, that therefore the thing Believ'd may not from within and in its own Nature be altogether inevident and so above the Comprehension of Reason. For though Evidence be Contradictory to Not Evidence in the same, yet Evidence in the Act is no way Contradictory to inevidence in the Object, and Consequently does not at all exclude it. They may therefore both stand together, and Consequently what is above Reason may be believ'd for any thing that this Celebrated Objection from Faith's being a Rational Act makes to the Contrary; which truly is so gross and palpable a Sophism, that I cannot but wonder how it could ever impose upon so many Learned Men as it has done, and some of them

them very acute and nice Considerers of things. But I hope the Fallaciousness of it is by this so plainly and fully detected, that I shall not think those Heads worth much informing that shall be further imposed on by it.

11. But what then shall we say to that Great and Fundamental Maxim so pressingly inculcated by *Des Cartes* and his Followers, and not disallow'd of by others, that *we are to assent to nothing but what is Clear and Evident*? If to nothing but what is Clear and Evident, how then to what is Obscure and Inevident? Or if to what is Obscure and Inevident, how then to nothing but what is Clear and Evident? Do not these seem flat Contradictions one to the other, and how then shall we adjust the Matter between them? It must be either by denying that *Cartesian* Maxim to be true, or by shewing that though it be true it does not Contradict the Assertion here maintain'd, but is Consistent with it. The First way I shall not take. I allow the Maxim to be true, and not only so, but to be withal of the greatest

greatest importance of any that can be given for the direction of the Mind of Man in order to the avoiding of Errour. The only Remedy and Caution against which is never to let our Judgments prevent our Conceptions, or to Assent to any thing that we have only a Confuse Notion of, and where we see only by halves and with an imperfect Light, or perhaps do not see at all, but to have a Clear Understanding of the Matter before we adventure to judge of it, and to Maintain an Evidence in all our Reasonings. Which accordingly is made by M. *Malebranche* the First of those Rules which in his 'Treatise of Method' he lays down to be observ'd in the inquiry after Truth. And indeed to do otherwise is to make a wrong use of our Intellectual Powers, particularly of that *Liberty* we have to suspend Judgment till the fulness of Evidence requires it, and the want of Observing this Rule is also the Occasion of most of our Errours and Wrong Assents, as the same *Recherche de la Verité*. Tom. 2. p. 165. Excellent Person shews it to have been

been in particular to the Authors of the *Scholastic* Philosophy.

12. I shall not therefore go about to save my own Assertion by denying *Des Cartes's* Maxim, but rather by shewing that according to the true Sense and intendment of it, it does not Contradict it. But first we must see what the true Sense of it is, or rather in what Sense it is true, though this may be without much difficulty Collected by any attentive Reader from what has been already said in several places of this Chapter, wherein I have in great Measure prevented this Objection. But to Consider it more directly; To verifie this Maxim that we are to Assent to nothing but what is Clear and Evident, the usual way has been to distinguish between *Matters of Faith*, and *Matters of Reason*. In *Matters of Faith*, say they, we are to believe many things which we cannot Comprehend. And here then it seems this Rule must be laid aside. But in *Matters of Reason* we must Assent to nothing but what is Clear and Evident. And here then it seems it holds. Accordingly when

'tis

'tis Objected against certain Articles of Faith that they are not to be comprehended by Reason, 'tis usual to reply that these things do not belong to Reason &c. implying that if they did, then indeed the Objection would be good, and the incomprehensibility of such things would be an Argument against assenting to them, which implies again that in Matters of Reason we must not Assent to any thing but what is Clear and Evident, though in Matters of Faith we may. But we have remark'd already that even in Matters of Pure Reason we are forc'd to Assent to many things which we cannot comprehend, and that even in Matters of Faith we do in a Certain Sense Assent upon Clear Evidence. This Distinction therefore will not do.

13. In stead therefore of distinguishing between Matters of Faith and Matters of Reason, I think it will be better to distinguish of *Evidence*. We are to Assent to Nothing save what is Clear and Evident, says our Maxim. Very Good. Now if by Evidence here be meant internal Evidence, and the Sense be that
we

are to assent to nothing but what in its own Nature, and by a Light intrinsic to it, is Evident, then the Maxim is False; and that not only in Matters of Faith, but also in Matters of Reason too, wherein we find our selves often Constrain'd to assent to things that have not this internal Evidence, but are (as to what respects the Nature of the things themselves) altogether Obscure and Incomprehensible. But if by Evidence here be Meant Evidence at large, abstracting from Internal or External, and the Sense be that we are to assent to nothing but what has some Evidence or other, either Internal or External, or what is some way or other evident to us, and what we see plainly to be true by a Light shining from within or from without, in short, what we have one way or other sufficient ground or Reason to assent to, then the Maxim is undoubtedly true, and will hold Universally, not only in Matters of Reason, but also in Matters of Faith too, which (as was shewn in the Chapter of Faith) is the Conclusion of a Syllogism, and so a Rational Act,

Act, and proceedt upon as *Much*; though not the *Same* kind of Evidence, as any other Conclusion does, And that even in the Belief of Incomprehensible things, which it would be absurd, nay impossible to believe, if there were no Reason to believe things above Reason. According to a saying, as I take it of St. *Austin*, in one of his Letters to this purpose, *That we could not bring our selves to believe what is Above our Reason, if Reason it self did not persuade us that there are things which we should do well to believe, although we are not capable of Comprehending them.* So then in short, if this Maxim that we are to assent to nothing but what is Evident, be understood of Internal Evidence, then 'tis False, not only in Matters of Faith but also in Matters of Reason, wherein things intrinsically inevident are assented to. But if it be understood of Evidence at large then 'tis true, not only in Matters of Reason, but also in Matters of Faith, which (as has been often noted) is reasonable in its Fund and Principle, and whose Evidence

T must

must be Clear, though its Object may be Obscure.

14. In this large therefore and indefinite Sense of the Word *Evidence* the Maxim is to be understood. We are to assent to nothing but what is Clear and Evident, that is, we ought to make use of our liberty of Suspension so far as not to give our Assent to any thing but what all things Consider'd and upon the whole appears Evident to us, what by some Light or other we see and plainly perceive to be true, and what in one word we find sufficient Reason either from within or from without to Assent to. According to that well known Sentence wherewith *Des Cartes* Concludes his wonderful System, *Nihilq; ab ullo Credi velim, nisi quod ipsi Evidens & invicta ratio persuadebit.* I would have nothing believ'd by any one but what by evident and irresistible reason he shall be Convinc'd of. And certainly he would be very unreasonable that should desire more. For to assent without Evidence of one sort or other that the thing assented to is true,

true, is to assent without a *why* or *wherefore*, and to assent so is to assent without Reason, which again is to assent not as a Rational Creature; and as Man ought not, so to be sure God cannot require such an Assent. To assent therefore to nothing but what upon some Consideration or other is Clear and Evident to us, and what we have good reason to imbrace, as true, is certainly a Maxim of unquestionable Truth, and of universal Extent, that holds in all Matters whatsoever; whether of Reason or of Faith, in the former of which an Assent without Evidence would be the *Act*, and in the latter the *Sacrifice* of a Fool.

15. And that this is the true Sense wherein *Des Cartes* intended his Maxim, as well as the true Sense of the Maxim it self, is plain from the Occasion of it which as all know who are not utter Strangers to, or very Negligent Readers of his Books, was the bringing in and obtruding so many things in the Vulgar Philosophy whereof the Introducers of them had such Confuse Notions;

and of whose reality and Existence they had no Firm and Solid Reasons to assure them, such as Substantial Forms, really inhering Accidents and Qualities and the like, which served rather to darken than clear up the Science of Nature, and were the Occasions of a thousand Errours in the Superstructures that were rais'd upon those Imaginary and Chimerical Principles. In Opposition to, and as a Remedy for which, he lays down this Fundamental Maxim, to be Carefully observ'd by all the Disciples of Truth in their whole Intellectual Progress, never to assent to any thing but what is Clear and Evident, that is, to nothing but of whose Truth and Reality they are fully assured, and have sufficient Reason to assent to. This is the true Sense of the Maxim, this is the Sense of its Author, and in this Sense it is undeniably true. And that without any prejudice to our present Conclusion, with which (as thus explain'd) it is very Consistent. For 'tis now very easie to discern that we may believe an Incomprehensible thing, and yet at the same time

time according to this *Cartesian* Maxim assent to nothing but what is Clear and Evident, because the Evidence of Faith is External, and that there may be an External Evidence to assent to a thing Internally Inevident is no Contradiction.

16. Which by the way may serve to discover as well the Injustice as the Impertinence, 1. Of those who make use of this Maxim as an Objection against the Belief of things above Reason. 2. Of those who take occasion from hence to traduce the *Cartesian* Philosophy as favourable to, and looking with a very propitious Aspect upon *Socinianism*, and indeed as little better than an Introduction to it, only because it talks so much of clear and distinct Ideas and Conceptions, and of assenting to nothing but what is Clear and Evident. But Most of all 3dly. Of those who proceed even to traduce the Author himself as a secret Friend to the Cause, and no better than a *Socinian* in Disguise. It would have been indeed a Considerable Glory and Advantage to that, (or any other Interest) to have had so great

a Master of Reason a Friend to it. But he Certainly was not, if with his Words he has transmitted to us his real Thoughts, which would be great uncharity to question, and, with a witness, to *Affent to what is not Evident.*

17. He was indeed a great Master in the Rational way, but no Magnifier or Exalter of Human Reason. So far from that, that he seems to have had the most inward and feeling Sense of its Infirmities and Defects, and the best to have understood what a poor little thing 'tis to be a Man, of any one in the World. As may be abundantly Collected from several passages in his Writings (besides that the whole vein of them runs that way) particularly those two final Sentences wherewith he shuts up his *Principles* and his *Metaphysics*, *At Nihilominus memor meae tenuitatis, nihil affirmo &c.* and, *Natura nostra infirmitas est agnoscenda*, Which plainly shew what a low debasing Sense he had both of Himself and of Human Nature in general, as 'tis Natural for every man to have more and more, the wiser he

he grows, and the further he advances in Knowledge, which when all's done (provided you take a good Dose of it) is the best Cure of Pride and Vanity.

18. And as he had thus slender an Opinion both of Human Reason and his Own, so he appears to have had also at the same such an high-raised and elevated Sense of the immense Grandeur of God, and of the Magnificence of his Works, and how inscrutable the Profundities of both are to such Finite and Contracted Minds as ours, as can scarce any where be parallel'd. Two Characters certainly of Spirit, that are none of the aptest to dispose a Man to *Socinianism*. But not to dwell any longer upon Rational Presumptions, there is a certain plain and deciding place in the Writings of this Great Man (which one would think had escaped the Eyes of some) that is enough forever to silence the Calumny of his being even in the least *Socinianiz'd*, and to shame those that have so little Conscience or Judgment as to

Princip.
Philos.
p. 7.

stain his Memory with it. For who can suspect him in the least infected with that Head-seizing Disease, which is now become so Popular and Epidemic, when he shall hear him still Purgings and Apologizing for himself in these Vindictory words, *Credenda esse Omnia quæ a Deo revelata sunt, quamvis Captum Nostrium Excedant.* And again, *Ita si forte nobis Deus de seipso, vel aliis aliquid revelet, quod Naturales ingenii Nostri vires excedat, qualia jam sunt Mystéria Incarnationis & Trinitatis, non recusabimus illa Credere, quamvis non Clare intelligamus. Nec ullo modo mirabimur multa esse, tum in immensâ ejus Naturâ, tum etiam in rebus ab eo Creatis, quæ Captum Nostrium excedant.* Now how glad should I be to see all the Socinians in Christendom Subscribe to this Form of Words, and is it not strange then that he whose Originally they are should be suspected of Socinianism, and that his Philosophy too should be thought to lead to it. But the Truth is, the Cartesian Philosophy leads just as much to Socinianism, as Philo-

Philosophy in general does to *Atheism*, and I will venture to say, and be bound to make it good, that as no good *Philosopher* can be an *Atheist*, so no good *Cartesian* can be a *Socinian*.

CHAP.

C H A P. VIII.

*Wherein is shewn what is the true
Use of Reason in Believing.*

1. **R**eason being the great Character and Principle of Man, that makes him like to the Angels above him, and distinguishes him from the Beasts that are below him, and which therefore only are below him for want of the Rational Power (being many of them in regard of their Bodily Endowments upon a level with him, and some beyond him) 'tis but Just and Natural it should appear in all that he does, and preside and govern in all his Actions. For as the Conduct of the Infinitely Wise and All-knowing God does always carry in it the Characters of his Essential and Consubstantial Reason, even of him who is the Wisdom of the Father, the
true

true intelligible Light, so should also the Conduct of Man express in Proportion the Signatures of *his* Reason, and though he cannot act by such exact and unerring Measures as his Glorious Maker, nor yet with all that Perfection of Wisdom that even some Created Intelligences express, yet at least he should act like Himself, and not by doing any thing absurd or unaccountable deny his Reasonable Nature.

2. This has serv'd for a Principle to some Scholastic and Moral Writers whereon to build a very high, and (as some think) very Severe Conclusion, *viz.* that there is no individual Action of Man purely *indifferent*. Which I suppose may be true enough of those Actions of his which are properly *Humane*, I mean that are done deliberately, with fore-thought and Consideration, every one of which must, as far as I can see, be either good or Bad according to the Circumstances wherewith they are Cloath'd, however specifically Consider'd in rela-

relation to their Objects only, and as abstracted from those Circumstances, some of them may be Indifferent. And certainly we cannot suppose any Action of a more Neutral and adiaphoreous Nature than an *unprofitable Word*, and yet of such He that is to be our Judge tells us we shall render an Account in the Day of Judgment. Which plainly shews that there is no such thing as Indifferency in the Actions of Man as Individually and Concretely Consider'd, but that all of them are either good or bad according as the Principle, Manner, End, and other Circumstances are that attend the doing of them. And that because Man being a Rational Creature the Order of Reason is due at least to all his deliberate Actions, which accordingly ought to carry the Characters of a Rational Nature in them, the want of which will be enough to render any of them evil and imperfect.

3. But then if Reason ought to preside and direct in all the deliberate Actions of Man much more ought
it

it in things of the greatest Moment and Consequence, wherein his Interest and Welfare is more nearly Concern'd, and which accordingly require his greatest Consideration, and the use of the best Light that he has. And because there cannot be a thing of greater Consequence and Concernment to him than *Religion*, upon which both his Present and his Future, his Temporal and his Eternal Happiness does intirely depend, hence it follows that the Principal Use he ought to make of his Rational Faculty is in Religion, that here if any where he ought to Think, Consider, Advise, Deliberate, Reason and Argue, Consult both his own Light and that of others, neglect no advantage that may be had from Nature or Art, from Books or Men, from the Living or the Dead, but imploy all possible Means for his direction and Information, and not be as the *Horse* *Psal.* 32. *and Mule which have no Understand- 10.* ing. For 'twas for this great End and Purpose that his Reason was given him, and this is the best Use
he

he can make of it. As for the Study of Nature, that turns to too little an Account, and as for the Affairs of Civil Life they in themselves and without relation to another World, are too little and inconsiderable for us to suppose that our Reason was given us for the Management of *them*. Religion only bears proportion to so Noble a Faculty, is most worthy of its Application, and can also best reward the due Exercise and Use of it, and accordingly 'tis upon Religion that it will be best bestow'd.

4. Nor is there any thing in Religion that may justly fear to be brought before the Bar of Human Reason, or to undergo the Test of its severest Discussion. The *Heathen* Religion indeed Might, for which Cause those that drew its Picture cast a Shade upon a great part of it, and would not Venture to expose it to Common View. And the too much *Heathenized* Religion of some *Christians* may also very deservedly retire behind the Curtain, and decline coming to the Light,

Light, for fear the Absurdities and Monstrous Inconsistencies of it should be laid open. But certainly there is not any thing, neither *Doctrine* nor *Precept* in that true Religion that is reveal'd by God, in Evangelical Christianity, that need fly the Light of Reason, or refuse to be tried by it. Christian Religion is all over a *Reasonable Service*, and the Author of it is too reasonable a Master to impose any other, or to require (as his Vicar does) that Men should follow him blindfold, and pull out their eyes to become his Disciples. No, he that Miraculously gave Sight to so many has no need of, nor pleasure in the *Blind*, nor has his Divine Religion any occasion for such Judges or Professors. For it is the Religion of the Eternal and uncreated Wisdom, the Divine *Word*, the true Light of the World, and the Universal Reason of all Spirits, and 'tis impossible that he should reveal any thing that Contradicts the Measures of sound Discourse, or the immutable Laws of Truth, as indeed it is that any Divine Revelation

tion should be truly Opposite to Right Reason (hower it may sometimes be *Above* it) or that any thing should be *Theologically* true, which is *Philosophically* False, as some with great profoundness are pleas'd to distinguish. For the Light of Reason is as truly from God as the Light of Revelation is, and therefore though the latter of these Lights may exceed and out-shine the former, it can never be Contrary to it. God as the Sovereign Truth cannot reveal any thing against Reason, and as the Sovereign Goodness he cannot require us to believe any such thing. Nay to descend some degrees below this, he cannot require us to believe, not only what is *against* Reason, but even what is *without* it. For to believe any thing without Reason is an unreasonable Act, and 'tis impossible that God should ever require an unreasonable act, especially from a Reasonable Creature.

5. We therefore not only acknowledge the use of Reason in Religion, but also that 'tis in Religion

ligion that 'tis chiefly to be used, so far are we from denying the Use of it there. And it is a little unfairly done of our Adversaries so much to insinuate the Contrary as they do. For I cannot take it for less than such an Insinuation, when they are arguing with us against the Belief of the Christian Mysteries to run out as they usually do into Harangues and Flourishes (whereof, by the way, I know none more guilty than the Author of *Christianity not Mystrious*) about the Reasonableness of the Christian Religion, and the Rational Nature of Faith, what a Reasonable Act the One is, and what a Reasonable Service the Other is, &c. as if we were against the Use of Reason in Religion, or were for a Blind, Groundless, and Unaccountable Faith, or if because we hold the Belief of things above Reason, therefore we are for having no Reason for our Belief. This I say is an unfair Insinuation, and such as argues some want either of Judgment or Sincerity (I don't
V know

know which) in those that suggest it. For they seem plainly by running so much upon this Vein to imply as if it were part of the Question between us, whether there be any Use of Reason in Religion, or whether Faith is to be Founded upon Reason or No. But Now this is no part of the Controversie that lies between us, we acknowledge the Use of Reason in Religion as well as they, and are as little for a senseless and Irrational Faith as they can be. This therefore being Common to us both is no part of the Question, and they do ill to insinuate that it is by so many Popular Declamatory Strains upon the Reasonableness of Religion, and in particular of Faith, whereas they do, or should know, that the thing in Question between us is not whether there be any Use of Reason to be made in Believing, but only what it is, or wherein the true Use of it does Consist.

6. Now

6. Now this we may determine in a few words, having already laid the grounds of it. For since the Incomprehensibility of a thing is no Concluding Argument against the Truth of it, nor Consequently against the Belief of it (as is shewn in the three foregoing Chapters) it is plain that the proper Office and Business of a Believers Reason is to Examine and Inquire, Not whether the thing proposed be Comprehensible or not, but only whether it be Reveal'd by God or No, since if it be, the Incomprehensibleness of it will be no Objection against it. That therefore ought to be no part of its Question or Deliberation, because indeed it is not to the purpose to Consider whether such a thing be, when if it were it would be no just Objection. The only Considerable thing then here is whether such a Proposition be indeed from God, and has him for its Author or no. And here Reason is to clear her Eyes, put the Matter in the best Light, call in all the Assistance

V 2

that

An Account of

that may be had both from the Heart and the Head, and determine of the thing with all the Judgement, and all the Sincerity that she can. But as to the Comprehensibility or Incomprehensibility of the Article, this is quite besides the Question, and ought therefore to be no part of her scruting or debate, since if it were never so much above her Comprehension it would be never the less proper Object for her Belief.

7. The Sum is, the Incomprehensibility of a thing is no Argument against the Belief of it, therefore in the believing of a thing, the proper work of my Reason is not to Consider whether it be incomprehensible. But when a thing is proposed to me as from God, all that my Reason has to do in this Case is Seriously, Soberly, Diligently, Impartially, and (I add) *Humbly* to Examine whether it comes with the true *Credentials* of his Authority, and has him for its real Author or no. This is all that Reason has to do in this Matter, and when she

She has done this, she is to rise from the Seat of Judgement, and resign it to Faith, which either gives or refuses her Assent, Not as the thing proposed is *Comprehensible* or not *Comprehensible*, but as 'tis either *Reveal'd* or not *Reveal'd*.

V 3 CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

*An Application of the foregoing
Considerations to the Mysteries of
Christianity.*

I. **H**AVING thus rais'd the Shell
of our Building to its due
Pitch, we have now only to Roof
it by making a Short Application
of the Principles laid down and fet-
tled in the Former Chapters to the
Mysteries of the Christian Religi-
on, against the Truth and Belief
of which it plainly appears from the
Preceding Considerations that there
lies now no Reasonable Objection.
For if Human Reason be not the
Measure of Truth, and if there-
fore the Incomprehensibility of a
thing to Human Reason be no Ar-
gument of its not being True, nor
Consequently against its being Be-
liev'd, and if the only Use and Im-
ployment

ployment of Reason in Believing be to Consider, not the Internal Evidence of the thing, whether the Article be Comprehensible or no, but whether it be truly reveal'd by God, I say if these things are so, as we have abundantly prov'd them to be, then from these Premises the Clear and undeniable Consequence is that the Incomprehensibility of the Christian Mysteries is no just reason why they should not be Believ'd, and so that we may Believe them though we should suppose them (what yet some deny) to be Incomprehensible.

2. Nay so far is the Incomprehensible Sublimity of these Mysteries from being a sufficient Objection against the Belief of them, that Accidentally and indirectly it may be improved into a Considerable Argument for them, and such as may serve to recommend them to our Faith, inasmuch as it is a very strong Presumption that they are of no Human Origin, but have God for their Authour, it being reasonable to suppose that what does so very much transcend the Capacity

An Account of

City of Man to Comprehend, does no less exceed his Ability to invent. And accordingly the Incomprehensibility of our Mysteries for which some will have them to be false, is made use of by a very Rational Authour as an Argument of their Truth. And it may be worth while to let the Reader see how he Manages it in relation to One of the Most Sublime of them. *The more* *Obscure are our Mysteries. Strange* *Paradox!* *the more Credible they now appear to me. Yes, I find even in the Obscurity of our Mysteries, receiv'd as they are by so many different Nations, an invincible Proof of their Truth. How, for instance, shall we accord the Unity with the Trinity, the Society of three different Persons in the perfect Simplicity of the Divine Nature? This without doubt is Incomprehensible, but not Incredible. It is indeed above us, but let us Consider a little and we shall believe it, at least if we will be of the same Religion with the Apostles. For supposing they had not known this ineffable Mystery, or that they had not taught it to their Successours, I maintain that it is not Possible*

*Entretien
sur la
Metaphys.
& sur la
Relig. p.
562.*

*Poss
din
Me
giv
amo
Mo
Mo
the
it
the
the
Imp
is
it
all
stan
Eri
such
offe
not
seen
ana
did
Nu
ly
stia
Sen
not
An
nic*

Possible that a Sentiment so extraordinary should find in the Minds of Men such an Universal Belief as is given to it in the whole Church, and among so many different Nations. The More this Adorable Mystery appears Monstrous (suffer the Expression of the Enemies of our Faith) the More it Shocks Human Reason, the More the Imagination Mutinies against it, the more Obscure, Incomprehensible and Impenetrable it is, the less Credible is it that it should Naturally insinuate it self into the Minds and Hearts of all Christians of so many and so distant Countries. Never do the same Errours spread universally, especially such sort of Errours which so strangely offend the Imagination, which have nothing sensible in them, and which seem to Contradict the most Simple and Common Notions. If Jesus Christ did not Watch over his Church, the Number of the Unitarians would quickly exceed that of the Orthodox Christians. For there is nothing in the Sentiment of these Heretics that does not enter Naturally into the Mind. And 'tis very Conceivable that Opinions that are proportion'd to our Understandings

derstandings may establisb themselves in time. But that a Truth so Sublime, so far removed from Sense, so Cross to Human Reason, so Contrary in short to all Nature as is this great Mystery of our Faith, that a Truth I say of this Character should spread it self Universally, and Triumph over all Nations where the Apostles had Preach'd the Gospel, supposing that these First Preachers of our Faith had neither known any thing, nor said any thing of this Mystery, this Certainly is what cannot be Conceiv'd by any one that has never so little knowledge of Human Nature. That there should be Heretics that should oppose a Doctrine so Sublime is nothing strange, nor am I surprized at it. On the Contrary I should be very much if never any body had opposed it. This Truth wanted but little of being quite oppress'd. 'Tis very possible. For 'twill be always reckon'd a Commendable Undertaking to attaque that which seems to Clash with Reason. But that at length the Mystery of the Trinity should prevail, and should establisb it self Universally wherever the Religion of Jesus Christ was receiv'd, without

its

its being known and taught by the Apostles, without an Authority and a Force Divine, there needs methinks but an Ordinary Measure of good Sense to acknowledge that nothing in the World is less Probable. For it is not in the least likely that a Doctrine so Divine, so above Reason, so remov'd from whatever may strike the Imagination and the Senses, should Naturally Come into the Thought of Man.

3. You see here how this Excellent Person strikes Light out of Darkness, by improving even the Incomprehensibility of the Christian Mysteries into an Argument for the Truth and Credibility of them, and so turning the Artillery of our Adversaries against themselves. This indeed is a bold Atchievement, and as Fortunate a one too, for I think there is a great deal of Force and Weight in his Reasoning. But I need not push the Matter so far, nor follow so home into the Enemies Camp, as to plant their own Cannon against them. 'Tis sufficient to the design of the present undertaking, and as much as I am
led

led to by the Principles before Establish'd, to Conclude that the Incomprehensibility of the Christian Mysteries is no Argument against them. This therefore I insist upon, and (if my Reason mightily deceive me not) dare engage finally to stand to. For if (as it has been shewn) the Incomprehensibility of a thing in general be no Conclusive Argument against either the Truth or the Credibility of it, then since Negative Propositions do separate the Attribut from the Subject according to all the Extent which the Subject has in the Proposition, what Consequence can be more Clear than that the Incomprehensibility of our Mysteries is no Argument against the Belief of them? I Conclude therefore that it is None, and that they ought never the less to be believ'd for their being Incomprehensible, supposing them otherwise sufficiently Reveal'd.

4. Whether they are so or no is besides my Undertaking at present to examin, nor need I engage my Pen in this Question, since the Affirmative side of it is so Obvious

to

to every Eye that can but read the Bible, and has been withal so abundantly and convincingly made good by those abler hands which have gone into the Detail of the Controversie, and undertaken the particular defence of the Christian Mysteries. This part of the Argument therefore being so well discharged already, I shall Concern my self no further with it than only in Consequence and Pursuance of the Former Principles to bestow upon it this one single Necessary Remarque, *viz.* That as the Incomprehensibility of the Christian Mysteries is no just Objection against the Belief of them supposing them otherwise sufficiently Reveal'd, so neither is it a just Objection against their being so Reveal'd, supposing the plain, obvious and literal Construction of the Words does naturally and directly lead to such a Sense. And that it does so is not I think offer'd to be denied, and the thing it self is plain enough to extort an acknowledgement, but then 'tis pretended that there is a Necessity of having recourse to a different Construction,
and

and to understand the words in another Sense, because of the unconceivableness and incomprehensibleness of that which their proper and Grammatical Scheme does Exhibit. But by the Tenour of this whole Discourse it evidently appears that there is no such Necessity, since to admit an incomprehensible Sense has nothing absurd or inconvenient in it, and that because the Incomprehensibility of a thing is no Argument of the Untruth of it. From whence it plainly follows that 'tis no more an Objection against its being Reveal'd than 'tis an Objection against the Belief of it supposing it were Reveal'd, there being nothing but the untruth of a thing that can be a reasonable Obstruction against either.

5. We are therefore to take the Words of Scripture according to their proper and most Natural Sense, and not seek out for Forc'd and Strain'd Interpretations upon the account of the Incomprehensibility of that which is apparently Genuin and Natural. And if the Revelation be otherwise plain, and such as

we

we would accept of in another Case, and about matters which we can well Comprehend, we ought not to think it the less so because the Sense of it so understood is such as we cannot reconcile to our Apprehensions and Conceptions of things. For notwithstanding that it may be true, since by this time we may be sufficiently satisfied that there are many Incomprehensible Truths. The Incomprehensibility of a thing is therefore no Argument against its being Reveal'd, any more than 'tis against the Belief of it supposing it were. Which opens an immediate Entrance to the Christians Mysteries, which I doubt not would be thought sufficiently Reveal'd were it not for the incomprehensibility of them, the only Objection that can be pretended against their Revelation.

6. I have hitherto argued upon the Supposition that the Mysteries of Christianity (those Doctrines I mean that are so call'd) are above Reason, and such as do transcend our Comprehension, and have shewn that, even upon that Supposition
there

there is no reasonable Objection against the Belief of them, that they are never the less Believable for their being Incomprehensible. But what if I should recall this Concession, and put our Adversaries to the proof that they are indeed above Human Reason and Comprehension. They cannot be ignorant that there are those that Contend they are not, and with great shew of reason offer to prove it, by endeavouring to render a Conceivable and Intelligible Account of them. If these Men should be in the right (which I do not think necessary at present to inquire into) it would be a further Advantage to our Cause, and such as though I do not now insist upon it, I need not lose the Benefit of. But if it should prove that they are not in the right, the Cause of our Christian Mysteries is not much Concern'd in the loss of that Pillar, but can support it self well enough without it, as having another that is sufficient to bear its weight, since though we should suppose these Sacred Doctrines to be never so Incomprehensible to our Reason, it does
by

by no Consequence follow (as from the Argument of this whole Discourse is apparent) that therefore they may not be due Objects of our Faith.

7. Should any one now be so fond of Objection as to draw one against the Mysteries of Christianity from the use of the Word Mystery in Scripture, which knows no other Mysteries but such as before the Revelation of them were undiscover'd; not Considering whether they were in themselves Conceivable or no, I must tell him that I do not know that ever I met in any Controversie with a less pertinent Objection, as much as it is made of by a late Bold *Christi-* Writer, who heaps together a great *nity not* many Texts to shew the signification *Myster.* of the Word Mystery in the New *p. 900* Testament, that it signifies not things in themselves inconceivable, but only such as were not known before they were Reveal'd. Well, be it so as this Gentleman pretends (though I believe upon Examination it would appear otherwise) yet what is this to the purpose? For do we Dispute about *Names* or *Things*?
 X The

Serm. of
the My-
steries of
the Chri-
stian
Faith.

The Question is not whether the Scripture expresses inconceivable things by the Name of Mysteries, but whether there be not things in Scripture above our Conception (call them by what Name you will) and if there be, whether their being so above our Conception be an Argument why they should not be Believ'd. Now to these inconceivable things it has been the Common Use of Church-Writers to apply the Name of *Mysteries*, which, if the thing be granted, he must be a great Lover of Cavil and Wrangle that will Contend about it. But the Learned Bishop of *Worcester* has already prevented me in the Consideration of this Objection, for which reason, together with the Frivolousness of it, I shall pursue it no further.

C H A P. X.

*The Conclusion of the whole, with
an Address to the Socinians.*

i. **A**ND thus I have led my Reader through a long Course of Various Reasoning, and perhaps as far as he is willing to follow me, though I hope his Journey has not been without some *Pleasure* that may *deceive*, and some *Profit* that may in part *reward* the Labour of it. I have shewn him what *Reason* is, and what *Faith* is, that so he may see from the Absolute Natures of each what Habitude and Relation they have to one another, and how the Darknefs and Obscurity of the Latter may Consist with the Light and Evidence of the Former. I have also Consider'd the Distinction of things Above Reason and things Contrary to Reason, and shewn it to be real and well-grounded, and to have all that is requisite to a good Distinction.

on. And for the further Confirmation of it, I have also shewn that Human Reason is not the Measure of Truth. From which Great Principle (which I was the more willing to discourse at large and thoroughly to settle and establish because of its Moment and Consequence to the Concern in hand) I have deduced that weighty Inference, that therefore the Incomprehensibility of a thing is no Concluding Argument of its not being true, which Consequence for the greater Security of it, because it is so Considerable in the present Controversie, I have also proved *Backwards*, by shewing that if the Incomprehensibility of a thing were an Argument of its not being true, then Human Reason (contrary to what was before demonstrated) would be the Measure of Truth. Whence I infer again *ex Absurdo*, that therefore the Incomprehensibility of a thing is no Argument of its not being true. From this last Consequence I infer another of no less Moment and Consideration, *viz.* That therefore the Incomprehensibility of a thing is no Argument
against

against the Belief of it neither, where also I Consider that seemingly Opposite Maxim of *Des Cartes*, that we are to Assent to nothing but what is Clear and Evident, and reconcile it to the other Position. Whence my next step was to state the true use of Reason in Believing, which I shew'd to Consist not in examining the Credibility of the Object, but in taking account of the Certainty of the Revelation, which when once resolv'd of we are no longer to Dispute, but Believe. In fine, I have made an Application of these Considerations to the Mysteries of the Christian Faith, by shewing that they are never the less to be Believ'd for being Mysteries, supposing them otherwise sufficiently Reveal'd, against which also I have shewn their Incomprehensibility to be no Objection. So that every way the Great Argument against the Mysteries of the Christian Faith taken from the Incomprehensibility of them vanishes and sinks into nothing. In all which I think I have effectually overthrown the General and Fundamental Ground of *Socinianism*,

and truly in great Measure that of *Deism* too; whose best Argument against Reveal'd Religion in general, is, because the *Christian*, upon all Accounts the most preferable of those that pretend to be Reveal'd, Contains so many things in it which transcend the Comprehension of Human Understanding. But whether this Best Argument be really a good one or no, the whole Procedure of this Discourse may sufficiently shew, and whoever knows how to distinguish Sophistry from good Reasoning, may easily judge.

2. And now you *Gentlemen* for whose sakes I have been at the pains to write this Treatise, give me leave in a few words to Address my self a little more particularly to you, and to Expostulate with you. Whether it be the good opinion you have of your Cause, or the present Opportunity you have to appear in the behalf of it that invites you so freely to Come abroad as you have done of late, you have certainly (to give your Courage its due) taken a very rational and Polite Age for it, and I hope the Wise Conduct of
Provi-

Providence may turn this juncture to the Advantage of the Truth, and that the Light to which you have adventur'd to expose your Novel Opinions may serve to make you see their Absurdities, if you do not too Obstinately shut your Eyes against it. Some of you are Considerable Masters of Reason (otherwise truly I should not think it worth while to argue with you) and you all profess great *Devotion* to it (I wish you do not make it an *Idol*) and to be very Zealous and Affectionate Disciples of it. Reason is the great Measure by which you pretend to go, and the Judge to whom in all things you appeal. Now I accept of your Measure, and do not refuse to be tried in the Court of your own Chusing. Accordingly you see I have dealt with you all along upon the Ground of Logic, and in a Rational way, being very Confident that Reason alone will discover to you your undue Elevations of it, and the Errours you have been misled into by that Occasion, if you do but Consult even this Oracle of yours

as you ought, and make a right use of its Sacred Light.

3. But I am afraid you do not. Instead of imploying your Reason in the first place to examin the *Certainty* of the *Revelation*, whether such a thing be truly Reveal'd, and if so, to believe it notwithstanding its being incomprehensible, your Method is to begin with the *Quality* of the *Object*, to Consider whether it be Comprehensible or no, and accordingly to proceed in your Belief or Disbelief of its being Reveal'd. 'Tis true indeed you are not so gross as to argue thus, this is Comprehensible therefore 'tis Reveal'd. But you cannot deny but that you argue thus, this is Incomprehensible, therefore 'tis not Reveal'd, proceeding upon this general Principle that though whatever is Comprehensible is not therefore presently Reveal'd, yet whatever is Reveal'd must be Comprehensible. But now judge you whether this be not to make your Reason the Rule and Measure of Divine Revelation, that is, that God can reveal nothing to you but what you can Comprehend, or, that you

you are able to Comprehend all that God can possibly Reveal (for otherwise how is your not being able to Comprehend any thing an Argument of its not being Reveald) I say Consider whether this be not to set up your Reason as the Rule of Revelation, and Consider again whether this does not resolve either into a very low Opinion you have of God and his Infinite Perfections, or an extravagantly high one you have of your selves and your own Rational indowments.

4. And yet as if this were not Presumption enough, do you not also make your Reason the Rule of *Faith*, as well as of *Revelation*? To be the Rule of Faith is a very Great thing, and yet so far 'tis plain that you make your Reason the Rule of Faith that you will allow nothing to be believ'd but whose Bottom you can Sound by that Line, this being an avow'd Principle with you that you are to believe nothing but what you can Comprehend. But hold a little, before your Reason can be the Measure of *Faith*, must it not be the Measure of *Truth*? And I pray

pray Consider seriously, and tell me truly, do you verily think in your Consciences that your Reason is the Measure of Truth? Do you think your Rational Faculties proportion'd to every intelligible Object, and that you are able to Comprehend all the things that are, and that there is nothing in the whole extent of Science too high, too difficult, or too abstruse for you, no one part of this vast Intellectual Sea but what you can wade through? If you say yes, besides the Blasphemous Presumption and *Luciferian* Arrogance of the Assertion, and how little it falls on this side of *Similis ero Altissimo*, which banish'd the vain-glorious Angel from the Court of Heaven, because nothing less would Content his Aspiring Ambition than to be as God there (though by the way there is more Sense and Congruity of Reason in pretending to be a God in Heaven, than to be a God upon Earth) I say besides this, I would put it to your more sober thought to Consider whether it be not every whit as great an Extremity in the way of Rational Speculation to Dogmatize

matize so far as to pretend to Comprehend every thing, as to say with the *Sceptics* and *Pyrrhonians* that we know nothing : The latter of which however in regard of its Moral Consequences may be more innocently and safely affirm'd than the Former, since in that we only humbly degrade our selves, and are Content to sink down into the Level of Brutes, whereas in this we aspire to what is infinitely above us, and advance our selves into the Seat of God. And you know an Excess of Self-dejection is of the two the more tolerable Extreme. But if you say that your Reason is not the Measure of Truth (as upon this, and the other Considerations there lies a Necessity upon you to Confess) how then I pray comes it to be the Measure of your *Faith*, and how come you to lay down this for a Maxim that you will believe Nothing but what you can Comprehend? Why, if your Reason be not the Measure of Truth (and you your selves Care not, and I believe are asham'd in terms to say that it is) then do you not evidently discern that there is no Consequence from the Incomprehensibility

prehensibility of a thing to the incredibility of it, and that you have no reason to deny your Belief to a thing as true merely upon the account of its incomprehensibility. And do you not then plainly see that your great Maxim falls to the ground, that you are to believe nothing but what you can Comprehend? But if yet notwithstanding this you will still adhere to your beloved Maxim, and resolve to believe Nothing but what you can adjust and clear up to your Reason, then I pray Consider whether this will not necessarily lead you back to that Absurd, and withal Odious and Invidious Principle, and which therefore you your selves care not to own, viz. *That your Reason is the Measure of Truth.*

5. But why do you not care to own it? Do you not see at the first cast of your Eye that you are unavoidably driven upon it by your profess'd Maxim? Or if you do not think fit to own it (as indeed it is a good handsom Morsel to swallow) why do you not then renounce that Maxim of yours which is the immediate

mediate Consequence of it, and necessarily resolves into it? Why will you whose Pretensions are so high to Reason act so directly against the Laws of it, as to own that implicitly and by Consequence which neither your Head nor your Heart will serve you to acknowledge in broad and express Terms? Be a little more Consistent with your own Sentiments at least, if not with Truth, and be not your selves a *Mystery*, while you pretend not to believe any. If you do not care to own the Principle, then deny the Consequence, or if you will not let go the Consequence, then stand by and own the Principle. Either speak out boldly and roundly that your Reason is the Measure of Truth, or if you think that too gross a defiance to Sense, Experience, Religion and Reason too to be professedly maintain'd, then be so ingenuous to us, and so Consistent with your selves as to renounce your Maxim of Believing Nothing but what you can Comprehend, since you cannot hold it but with that Absurd Principle; And which is therefore a Certain Argument

ment that you ought not to hold it.

6. And are you sure that you always do, I mean so as to act by it, that you hold it *in Hypothesi* as well as *in Thesi*? Do you never assent to any thing but what you can Comprehend? Are there not many things in the *Sciences* which you find a pressing Necessity to Subscribe to, though at the same time you cannot conceive their *Modus*, or account for their Possibility? But you'll say perhaps these are things of a Physical and Philosophical Consideration, and such as have no relation to Religion. True, they are so, but then besides that this visibly betrays the weakness of your ground, since if the incomprehensibility of a thing were a good Argument against assenting to the Truth of it, it would be so throughout, in the things of Nature, as well as in the things of Religion, I would here further demand of you why you are so particularly shy of admitting incomprehensible things in Religion, why is it there only that you seem so stiffly and zealously to adhere to your Maxim of Believing nothing

nothing but what you can Comprehend? Since there are so many inconceivable things, or if you please, *Mysteries*, in the Works of Nature and of Providence, why not in Religion? Nay where should one expect to find Mysteries if not there, where all the things that are Reveal'd are Reveal'd by God himself, and many of them concerning Himself and his own Infinite Perfections? And what deference do we pay to God more than Man, if either we suppose that he cannot reveal Truths to us which we cannot Comprehend, or if we will not believe them if he does? Nay may it not be rather said that we do not pay him so much, since we think it adviseable to receive many things from our Tutors and Masters upon their Authority only though we do not Comprehend them our selves, and justifie our doing so by that well known and in many Cases very reasonable Maxim, *Discentem oportet Credere*. But as there is no Authority like the Divine, so if that *Motto* become any School, 'tis that of Christ.

7. Now

7. Now 'tis in this School that you profess to be Scholars, and why then will you be such Opiniative and uncompliant Disciples as to refuse to receive the Sublime Lectures read to you by your Divine and Infalible Master, merely because they are too high for you, and you cannot Conceive them, when at the same time any one of you that is not a Mathematician (pardon the Supposition) would I doubt not take it upon the word of him that is so that *the Diameter of a Square is incommensurable to the Side*, though he did not know how to demonstrate, or so much as Conceive it himself. Since then you would express such implicit regard to the Authority of a fallible, though Learned, Man, shall not the Divine weigh infinitely heavier with you, and since you would not stick to assent to things above your Conception in Human and Natural Sciences, why are you so violently set against Mysteries in Religion, whereof God is not only the *Author*, but in great Measure the *Object* too.

8. You

8. You know very well that in the great Problem of the Divisibility of Quantity there are Incomprehensibilities on both sides; it being inconceivable that Quantity should, and it being also inconceivable that it should not be divided infinitely. And yet you know again that as being parts of a Contradiction one of them must necessarily be true. Possibly you may not be able with the utmost Certainty and without all hesitation to determine which that is, but however you know in the general that One of them, indeterminately, must be true (which by the way is enough to Convince you that the Incomprehensibility of a thing is no Argument against the truth of it) and you must also further grant that God whose Understanding is infinite does precisely and determinately know which of them is so. Now suppose God should Reveal this, and make it an Article of Faith. 'Tis not indeed likely that he will, it being so much beneath the Majesty, and besides the End and Intention of Revelation, whose great Design is the

Y direction

An Account of

direction of our Life and Manners, and not the improvement of our Speculation. But suppose I say he should, would you not believe it? If not, then you must suppose either that there is no Necessity that either of the two parts (which yet are Contradictory) should be true, or that though one of them be true yet that God does not know which is so, or that though he does know which is so, yet he does not deal faithfully in revealing that which is the Right, all which are extravagant Suppositions, and such as Men of your Sense and Reason can never allow. But then if you say (as you must) that you would believe it, then I pray what becomes of your Maxim of believing nothing but what you can Comprehend, and why do you so stiffly plead the incomprehensibility of an Article of Faith against the Belief of it, and why must there be no Mysteries in Religion? I say in Religion, where if any where our Reason might expect to find things above its Measure, unreachable Heights, and unfathomable Depths, and where God

is not only the *Revealer* (as in the Case now supposed) but also the *Object Reveal'd*. For is it not reasonable to suppose that there are things more incomprehensible in God than in Nature, and if you would receive an Incomprehensible Revelation of his concerning his *Works*, how much rather ought you to admit the same concerning *Himself*?

9. And this gives me occasion to say something to you concerning the Doctrine of the *Holy Trinity*. This great Article of the Christian Faith you have a particular Prejudice against and will not believe; and that because it so utterly transcends the Force of Reason to Conceive how the same undivided and Numerically One Simple Essence of God should be Communicated to Three really distinct Persons, so as that there should be both a Unity in Trinity, and a Trinity in Unity. This however, as inconceivable as it seems, some will not yeild to be so far Above Reason but that a Rational and Intelligible Account may be given of it, which accordingly they

they have essay'd to do by several *Hypotheses*. But I decline at present all advantage that may be had from them, or any other that may be invented to render this an intelligible Article. You know I Reason all along upon the Contrary Supposition, that those Articles of the Christian Faith which we call Mysteries are really incomprehensible, and only go to invalidate the Consequence that is drawn from thence in prejudice of their Belief. Well then for once we will give you what you stand for, that the Doctrine of the *Trinity* is indeed utterly above Reason. You have our leave to suppose it as incomprehensible as you please. But then you are to Consider (besides what has hitherto been discours'd concerning the Nullity of the Consequence from the incomprehensibility of a thing to its incredibility) that this is a Revelation of God concerning *Himself*, and do you pretend to Comprehend the Nature and Essence of God? If you do, then your Understanding is as infinite as the Divine. But if you do not, then the incom-

incomprehensibility of this Myste-
rious Article ought to be no Objecti-
on with you against the Belief of it,
since if it be, you must be driven to
say that you Comprehend the Na-
ture of God, which I hope you have
too much Religion as well as Reason
to affirm.

10. And indeed if we meet with
so many insuperable Difficulties in
the Search of Nature, much more
may we in the Contemplation of
its Author, if the Works of God
do so puzzle and baffle our Under-
standings, much more may they
Confess their Deficiency when God
himself is their Object, and if we
are not able to explain *Creation*, or
give an Account how the Material
World issued in time from the great
Fountain of Being, much less may
we be supposed able to explain the
Eternal and ineffable *Generation*
of his Divine and Consubstantial
Word. But what then, shall we
not Believe it? Or rather shall
we not say upon this Occasion
with the Pious and Ingenious Mr. *Wesley*, *Life of*
Christ,
p. 184.

*Ineffable the way, for who
Th^o Almighty to perfection ever
knew?
But He himself has said it, and it
must be true.*

Nay to go lower yet, if there be so many things relating to Extension, Motion and Figure (of all which we have Clear Ideas) which we cannot Comprehend, and there result from them Propositions which we know not what to make of, with how much greater reason may we expect to find what we cannot Understand in the Nature of an Infinite Being, whereof we have no adequate Idea. And indeed we meet with so many Incomprehensibles in the School of Nature that one would think we should be too much familiarized to 'em to think them strange in that of Religion, and God seems on purpose to exercise and discipline our Understandings with what is above them in Natural things, that so we might be the less surprized to find what passes our Conception in his own Infinite

Infinite Essence. Here then at least you may Confess your Ignorance, and that without any reproach to your Understandings, which were indeed intended for the *Contemplation*, but not for the *Comprehension* of an Infinite Object. You need not therefore here be backward to own that you meet with what you cannot Comprehend (it would indeed be a Mystery if you should not) nor think it any disgrace to have your Eyes dazzl'd with that Light at the insupportable Glory of which even the *Seraphin* Veil and Cover theirs.

11. You may perceive by this that your Denial of the Doctrine of the Trinity because of the Incomprehensibility of it proceeds upon no *good* Consequence, but you are also further desired to Consider the very *Bad* one that it Naturally leads to. You refuse to receive this Article because you cannot Comprehend it, but besides that your Reason for this your refusal is not good unless you could be supposed to Comprehend every thing, even *the Deep things of God*. Pray Consider what

Y 4 the

the Consequence will be if you pursue your Principle to the utmost, and Conduct your selves intirely by its Measures. Will it not inevitably lead you to the denial of all Religion? This perhaps may startle you, but think again. Will not this necessarily lead you to the denial of God the Foundation of all Religion? For if you will not believe the Trinal Distinction of Persons in the Divine Essence because you cannot conceive how such a thing can be, then may you not for the same reason refuse as well to believe the Divine Essence it self, some of whose incommunicable Attributes, such as his *Self Existence*, *Eternity*, *Immensity*, &c. are as Incomprehensible as any thing in the Notion of the Trinity can be. So that if you will but follow your Measure from the denial of *Three* you may be quickly brought to deny even *One*. So directly does your Principle of Believing nothing but what you can Comprehend lead to *Atheism*, and that with such swift and wide strides, that were it not for the assistance of the same expedient,

dient, your Friends the *Deists* would hardly be able to follow you.

12. And now Sirs what do you think of your Principle? Is it not a goodly one, and richly worth all the Passion and Zeal you have express'd for it? You know very well that *M. Abbadie* in his Excellent Treatise of the Divinity of Christ has shewn you that upon one of your grounds (*viz.* the denial of that Article) the *Mahumetan* Religion is preferable to the Christian, and indeed that you are Obliged by it to renounce Christianity and turn *Mahumetans*. This truly was a home-thrust. But yet you see the Consequence of your general Principle reaches further, as leading you not only out of Christianity, but out of all Religion whether Natural or Reveal'd, even beyond Deism, even into Atheism it self. If it does not actually lead you thither the fault is not in the Principle, whose Connexion with that Consequence is natural enough, but 'tis because you are not so Consistent with your selves as to follow it. And indeed 'tis a great Happiness that you do
not,

not, (since if you were here better Logicians you would be worse Men) though it would be a much greater, if for the danger of being more Consistent with it you would be perswaded to lay it down.

13. And that you may be so be pleased further to Consider, that though this Principle of yours does not eventually carry you as far as *Atheism*, because perhaps the Horridness of the Conclusion may be a Counterweight against the Force of the Premises (though you see it Naturally tends that way) yet there is very great danger of its leading you Effectually into *Deism*, that not being not accounted now-a-days such a very frightful thing. For as long as you hold that what is above Human Reason is not to be Believ'd, and upon that Account reject the Christian Mysteries, because they are above Reason, you lie at the Mercy of that Argument that shall prove to you that these Mysteries are indeed Reveal'd, and that the Genuine and Natural Sense of the Sacred Text declares for them. For if you once come to be convinc'd of that,
you

you will then be Obliged in Consequence of your Principle to renounce that Religion which reveals such incredible things, that is the *Christian*, which will be a shrew'd (indeed an invincible) Temptation to you to throw up all Reveal'd Religion, and so to turn perfect *Deists*. And I pray God it may not have that Effect upon you.

14. But as to the parting with Christianity that you will be further tempted to do upon another account. For when you have by your Principle stript it, or I may say rather *unbowell'd* it of its great and adorable Mysteries, it will appear such a poor, lank, slender thing to you that you will hardly think it Considerable enough to be reveal'd as a New and more perfect Institution by God, or to be receiv'd as such by thinking and Considering Men. For what will such find so considerable in Christianity (especially as a new Institution) what so visibly peculiar and assuredly distinguishing, what that may infallibly set it above an Humane Institution, if it be once robb'd of its Mysteries? They may indeed think it

it a good plain piece of Morals, and such as exceeds any other of a known Humane Composure, but how are they sure but that the Invention of Man may be able to rise so high, as to Compose such a System as this, if you set aside its Mysteries? Which therefore I cannot but look upon of all the things that are intrinsic to it (for I do not here Consider *Miracles*) as the greatest Characters of its Divinity. And some perhaps would be apt to think them such as without which it would hardly be thought worthy of reception (especially as a New Institution) even with the help of Miracles, which Men are always ready, and not without reason, to suspect, when the Matters for whose sake they are wrought bear not sufficient Proportion to them. Which they would also perhaps be inclined to think to be the present Case. For what (would they say) is there in the Christian Religion that deserves so great ado, what that should ingage an Omnipotent Arm to introduce it into the World, by such mighty Signs and Wonders,

ders, if there be indeed nothing *Wonderful* in it, that is, if you take away its Mysteries. What cannot a good System of Morality (especially if only a Second, and a little more Correct Edition of a Former) be Communicated to the World without Alarming Heaven and Earth, and giving disturbance to the Course of Nature? And if Christianity be no More, what Proportion (say they) will it bear to its Miraculous Introduction? And what will it be found to have so very Considerable as either to deserve or justify such an *Apparatus*? It must indeed be allow'd by all to be a good wholesome Institution for the Direction of Manners, but what is there so very Great and Admirable in it, what that either deserves or answers to so many Types and Figures and Prophe-tical Predictions, what that so Copiously sets forth the Manifold Wisdom of God, and the Glory of his Attributes, and the Nothingness of the Creature, and where are those *Deep things of God*, that Eye hath not seen nor Ear heard, nor have
enter'd

1 Cor. 2.
9, 10.

enter'd into the Heart of Man (a place which the Apostle applies out of the Prophet *Isaiah* to the Revelations of the Gospel) where I say are those profound things which the Spirit of God only that *Searches all things* could reveal, and which even now they are Reveal'd *the Angels desire to look into.* You'll hardly find any thing of so rais'd a Character in Christianity if you devest it of its Mysteries, which therefore may justly be reckon'd as the Main Pillars of it, without which it will have much ado to support it self. So that in short *Christianity Not Mystrious* (how fond soever a Certain Author is of such a Religion) will make but a very little Figure in Proportion to its Pomp and External Splendor, and indeed will almost dwindle down into Nothing.

1 Pet. 1.
12.

15. It may indeed even without the Mysteries make a shift to subsist as a mere System of Precepts, and Rule of Life, though even thus Consider'd it will be greatly impair'd and suffer much disadvantage

tage (as wanting those Convincing Demonstrations of God's hatred of Sin, and of his Love towards Mankind, and withal those indearing and perswasive Arguments for their returns of Love, Gratitude and Obedience towards him, which can only be deriv'd from the Redemption of the World by the Death and Satisfaction of its Divine Undertaker) but as a Covenant of Grace establish'd betwixt God and his Offending and Estranged Creature it cannot possibly stand, but must fall to the ground. So that though the Moral or *Legal* part (as I may call it) of Christianity may at a hard rate Continue after the downfall of its Mysteries, yet its *Federal* part, and all that is properly *Gospel* in it must needs be involv'd in the Ruin and Fall with them, that being all built upon the *Satisfaction* of Christ, as that again upon his *Divinity*, which is therefore the very Foundation of the Christian Religion, as *M. Abbadie* has by Variety of Demonstration proved it to be. If then you would have

have that Divine Institution stand, and if you would stand fast in it (both which I am willing to suppose) have a care how you remove its Mysteries, Considering how Fundamental they are to the Building, and how great a share of its Sacred Weight rests upon them. But endeavour rather to remove your own Prejudices, to Mortifie your Understandings, to study Humility, and to restrain the too free Sallies of your too curious and over venturous Reason by still and silent Reflections upon God's Infinite Greatness, and your own almost as great Infirmities, by which one Thought well pursued you will (by the Grace of God) come to a better Understanding of your selves than to reject any of his plain Revelations merely because you cannot Conceive them, and so leaving Light and Vision to the other Life, will be Content with other good Christians humbly to *Believe* and *Adore* in this.

16. *Gentlemen*, I beseech you seriously to Consider what with Christian Charity and all due Civil Respect I have here laid before you, and if upon Consideration of it you find any weight in it, to let it have its full Force and Effect upon you. Which if you do I hope it may serve by the Blessing of God (to whom for that end I humbly devote this Labour) to Convince you, or at least to put you upon such better Considerations of your own as May. For I pretend not here to have said all, but to have left many things to the enlargement and improvement of your own Meditation, Considering the impropriety of doing otherwise to Persons of your Parts and Learning, which I pray God to Sanctifie and Increase to you. Whereby you may perceive that I am not against your making use of your Reason. No, I would only have you reason rightly, and that you may do so would have you by all Human Methods to improve and Cultivate your Reason as much as you can, being well persuaded that as a half-view of things

Z

makes

makes men Opiniative, Disputatious and Dogmatical, so a Clear and thorough Light makes them Humble and distrustful of themselves, and that the more Cultivated and Improved any Man's Natural Reason is, the easier it will be for him to Captivate it to the *Obedience of Faith.*

POST.

POST-SCRIPT.

SInce the Committing of these Papers to the Press I have had the pleasure to peruse Mr. *Whiston's* New Theory of the Earth, for which extraordinary and truly great Performance I return him all due Thanks, and am very glad to see so great a Master of Reason and Philosophy express so awful and reverential a regard to Religion in general, and in particular to the Sacred *Mysteries* of it, against which both Human Reason and Natural Philosophy have been of late so abusively and profanely imploy'd. How far this Ingenious and Learned Author makes good his great undertaking, or whether this or the

Former *Theorist* be most likely to be in the right. I shall not take upon me to examin. I only make this Observation from both their wonderful Attempts that whether they are in the right or no, as to their respective Accounts of things, yet they have at least gone so far and offer'd so fairly towards a true Explanation of them, as to Convince any Competent and indifferent Reader that the *Mosaick* Records concerning the greater *Phenomena* of Creation and Providence are not really of so desperate a Nature as they were once presumed to be, but are in themselves Capable of, and may perhaps in time actually have (if they have not already) a true natural Solution. As for Instance, a Universal Flood without a Miracle, or that the World should be wholly Drown'd in a Natural way, or according to the Laws of Motion already settled, and by a Train of Causes already laid in Nature, has been hitherto thought an Incomprehensible, and accordingly an Impossible thing. But
now

now if these two Mighty *Genius's* who have undertaken to give a Natural Account of this stupendous Revolution have neither of them pitch'd upon the very precise way and Manner whereby it was brought to pass, yet I think it cannot be denied but that they have said enough between them to Convince that the thing was naturally Possible, and that a true Natural Account may be given of it, though they should be supposed not to have hit directly upon that which is so. That is, I mean, they have represented it at least as a Conceivable thing, whether they themselves have had the good fortune to Conceive of it exactly as it was or no. Upon which it is very Natural and no less pertinent to the Concern in hand to make this further Reflexion, that we should not be Overhasty to pronounce any thing (even of a *Physical*, much less of a *Religious* Nature) to be Impossible, only because it appears to us to be Incomprehensible. For besides that the Incomprehensibility of a thing is (as this

whole Discourse shews) no certain Argument of its Impossibility, and that what appears incomprehensible to *our* Understandings may at the same time be well Comprehended by those of Angels, not to say of wiser Men, perhaps that which appears to us at present to be above all Comprehension may in process of time and upon further Reflexion and Experience so brighten and clear up to our Minds, as to be Comprehended, or at least to be thought of a Comprehensible and Possible Nature even by our more improved selves. For the Incomprehensibility of a thing as such being no Absolute Affection or Intrinsic Denomination of the thing it self from its own Nature, but only such as affects it from without and in relation to the present Capacity of our Understandings, there needs no alteration in the Nature of the thing to make that Comprehensible which was before incomprehensible, a Change in our Understandings is sufficient, upon whose greater improvement alone an incomprehensible may become a Com,

Comprehensible Object. So that besides the Nullity of the Consequence from the Incomprehensibility of a thing to its Impossibility, even the Principle it self from which that Consequence is pretended to be drawn may be remov'd, by the present Comprehension of what pass'd before with us for an incomprehensible Proposition. Upon both which Considerations we are admonish'd to be very Cautious how we Conclude any thing in Nature, much more in Scripture, to be impossible, because to us incomprehensible. And 'tis the very use Mr. *Whiston* himself makes of the latter of them in the Conclusion of his excellent Work, from which I think it worth while to transcribe a Passage both for the Advantage of the present Argument, and the greater Conviction of the Reader, to whom, as well as to my self, it must be no little Satisfaction to see the Sentiments of so great an Author concur with mine.

The Measure of our present know- p. 379.
ledge (says he) *ought not to be esteem'd*

the ~~renew~~ or Test of Truth (the very Proposition almost in Terms of my Fourth Chapter) or to be opposed to the Accounts receiv'd from profane Antiquity, much less to the inspired writings. For notwithstanding that several particulars relating to the eldest Condition of the VVorld and its great Catastrophes, examin'd and compared with so much Philosophy as was till lately known, were plainly unaccountable, and, naturally speaking, impossible; yet we see now Nature is more fully, more certainly, and more substantially understood, that the same things approve themselves to be plain, easie, and rational. 'Tis therefore Folly in the highest degree to reject the Truth or Divine Authority of the Holy Scriptures because we cannot give our Minds particular satisfaction as to the Manner, nay or even possibility of some things therein asserted. Since we have seen so many of those things, which seem'd the most incredible in the whole Bible, and gave the greatest Scruple and Scandal to Philosophic Minds, so fully and particularly attested, and next to demonstrated from Certain Principles

ples of Astronomy and natural Knowledge; 'tis but reasonable to expect in due time a like Solution of the other Difficulties. 'Tis but just sure to depend upon the Veracity of those Holy Writers in other Assertions, whose Fidelity is so intirely establis'd in these hitherto equally unaccountable ones. The obvious, plain, or literal Sense of the Sacred Scriptures ought not without great reason to be eluded or laid aside: Several of those very places which seem'd very much to require the same hitherto, appearing now to the Minuteſt Circumstances, true and rational, according to the ſtricteſt and moſt literal Interpretation of them. We may be under an Obligation to believe ſuch things on the Authority of the Holy Scriptures as are properly Myſteries; that is, though not really Contraaictory, yet plainly unaccountable to our (preſent degree of) Knowledge and Reason. Thus the Sacred Hiſtories of the Original Conſtitution, and great Cataſtrophe's of the VWorld have been in the paſt Ages the Objects of the Faith of Jews and Chriſtians, though the Divine Providence had not afforded ſo much light as
that

that they could otherwise Satisfie themselves in the Credibility of them, till the new improvements in Philosophy. And this is but just and Reasonable. For sure the Ignorance or Incapacity of the Creature does by no Means afford sufficient ground for Incredulity, or justify Men in their rejecting Divine Revelation, and impeaching the Veracity or Providence of the Creator. With which weighty, and to the present purpose very pertinent words of this worthy Author I Seal up my own, and leave them both to the Consideration of the Reader.

F I N I S.

Corrections.

PAge 176. line 22. after *describe* read its. p. 250.
l. 11. r. confuted. p. 206. l. 17. after *Per-*
fections, r. are as. p. 273. l. 1. r. proceeds. p. 287.
l. 12. for *as his Vicar does*, r. whatever his Vicar
may do. p. 289. l. 23. after *or*, r. as. p. 292. l. 9.
r. Scrutiny. p. 303. l. 17. r. Christian.

B

c

a

v

c

i

*Books Printed for, and Sold by S.
Manſhip at the Ship in Corn-
hill, near the Royal Exchange.*

A Collection of Miscellanies, con-
ſiſting of Poems, Eſſays, Diſ-
courſes and Letters; in large 8°.

Theory and Regulation of Love;
a Moral Eſſay in two Parts: To
which is added, Letters Philoſophi-
cal and Moral, between the Author
and Dr. *More*. The 2^d. Edition in 8°.

Practical Diſcourſes upon the Bea-
titudes of our Lord and Saviour Je-
ſus Chriſt. To which are added,
Reflections upon a late Eſſay con-
cerning Humane Underſtanding. Vol.
I. the third Edition, in 8°.

Practical Diſcourſes upon ſeveral
Divine Subjects. Vol. II.

Practical Diſcourſes upon ſeveral
Divine Subjects. Vol. III.

Letters Philoſophical, Moral, and
Divine, to the Reverend Mr. *John
Norris*, with his Answers in 8°.

Treatiſes upon ſeveral Subjects:
Formerly Printed ſingly, now col-
lected into one Volume, in 8° large.

An

An Account of Reason and Faith,
in relation to the Myſteries of Chri-
ſtianity, in 8°. large.

These eight writ by the Reverend Mr.
John Norris, Rector of Bemerton near Sarum.

A Treatiſe of Sacramental Cove-
nanting with Chriſt. Shewing the
Ungodly their Contempt of Chriſt,
in their Contempt of the Sacramen-
tal Covenanting : With a Preface
chiefly deſigned for the ſatisfaction of
Differents ; and to exhort all Men
to Peace and Unity ; in 8°.

An Explication of the Creed, the
10 Commandments and the Lord's
Prayer, with the Addition of ſome
Forms of Prayer, Price 1 s. 6 d.

A Dialogue betwixt two Prote-
ſtants (in answer to a Popiſh Cate-
chiſm, called, a ſhort Catechiſm a-
gainſt the Sectaries) plainly ſhewing,
that the Members of the Church of
England are no Sectaries, but true Ca-
tholicks, in 8°. price 2 s.

Poetick Miscellanies, in 8°. price
1 s. 6 d.

The Chriſtian Monitor, the Nine-
teenth Edition, price 3 d. having al-
ready ſold 95 Thouſand ; and thoſe
that

that are charitably disposed may have them for 20 s. the hundred, and so proportionably for a smaller quantity.

These five writ by the Reverend Mr. Jo. Rawlet.

An Essay concerning Humane Understanding, in four Books, the third Edition, with large Additions, by *Jo. Locke* Gent. Folio.

Malebranch's Search after Truth, compleat in 2 Vol. 8°. to the 2d. is added the Author's Defence against the Accusations of *M. de la Ville*. Also the Life of *F. Malebranch*. Done out of French by *Mr. Sault*.

Christian Conferences, demonstrating the Truth of the Christian Religion and Morality. By *F. Malebranch*.

Practical Discourses on the Parables of our blessed Saviour. By *F. Bragge* Vicar of *Hitchin* in *Hertfordshire*.

A New Voyage into *Italy*, with necessary Instructions for those who undertake the same, by *Max. Misson*, in 2 Vol. Done out of French, and illustrated with Sculp.

The

The *Roman History*, from the building of the City to the perfect Settlement of the Empire by *Augustus Caesar*. By *Sa. Echard*, the 2^d. Edition with Amendments.

A full, large and general Phrase Book. By *W. Robertson A. M.* price 5 s. bound.

Reflections on the good Temper and fair Dealing of the Animadverter upon *D. Sherlock's Vindication of the Holy Trinity*, 4^o. price 6 d.

Essays of *Michael Seignieur de Montaigne*, in 3 Books. Done into *English* by *C. Cotton Esq;* in three Vol.

A Sermon concerning the Excellency and Usefulness of the Common Prayer. By *W. Beveridge, D. D.* the Eleventh Edition, price 3 d. Those that are Charitably disposed may have them for 20 s. the hundred.

—His Sermon before the Queen, price 6 d.

A new Voyage to the *Levant*, containing remarkable Curiosities in *Germany, France, Italy, Malta & Turkey*, by the *Sieur de Mont.* The second Edition, price 5 s.